МІНІСТЕРСТВА ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

ЗАПОРІЗЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

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ПРАКТИЧНИЙ КУРС ПЕРШОЇ

ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ (АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ)

Навчальний посібник

з формування граматичної компетенції

для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра

спеціальності «Філологія» освітньо-професійних програм «Мова і література (англійська)», «Переклад (англійський)»

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Чуян С. О., Шевчук О. В., Веремчук Е. О. Практичний курс першої іноземної мови (англійської): навчальний посібник з формування граматичної компетенції для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра спеціальності «Філологія» освітньо-професійних програм «Мова і література (англійська)», «Переклад (англійський)». Запоріжжя : ЗНУ, 2019. 78 с.

Навчально-методичний посібник має на меті формування у студентів граматичних навичок як важливої складової комунікативних умінь. До змісту навчально-методичного посібника включено наступні граматичні явища: *Modal Verbs*, *Subjunctive Mood,* які тісно пов’язані між собою, та є важливою складовою теми «Дієслово», що вивчається в аспекті граматичної побудови мовлення відповідно до вимог навчальної програми «Практичний курс першої іноземної мови (англійської)» протягом першого і другого року навчання. Ці теми є важливими як для формування рецептивних навичок розуміння письмових та аудитивних текстів, так і для формування репродуктивних навичок говоріння і письма. Кожна тема включає основні правила-алгоритми, які проілюстровані прикладами, та комплекс граматичних вправ.

Для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра спеціальності «Філологія» освітньо-професійних програм «Мова і література (англійська)», «Переклад (англійський)».

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**Передмова**

Навчально-методичний посібник адресується здобувачам ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра факультету іноземної філології, які вивчають дисципліну «Практичний курс першої іноземної мови (англійської)». Видання укладено відповідно до діючої навчальної програми із зазначеної дисципліни, яка належить до цикла дисциплін професійної та практичної підготовки та є однією зі складових у системі базової підготовки філологів та перекладачів.

*Метою* викладання навчальної дисципліни «Практичнийкурс першої іноземної мови (англійської)»є підготовка висококваліфікованого фахівця – викладача англійської мови, перекладача, здобувача рівня вищої освіти бакалавра спеціальності 035 Філологія.

Основними завданнями вивчення дисципліни «Приактичний курс першої іноземної мови (англійської)» є:

* формування навичок правильної вимови на початковому етапі та робота над її підтриманням і автоматизацією у подальшому;
* розвиток і закріплення базових умінь і навичок на основі нового лексичного матеріалу з урахуванням шкільної програми;
* розширення активного словника, що має збільшити висловлювальні можливості студентів;
* удосконалення вмінь студентів щодо ефективного читання тексту з підручника;
* формування навичок ознайомлювального, вивчаючого і пошукового читання;
* формування навичок письма з метою підвищення ефективності письмової комунікації
* актуалізація знань практичної граматики у ході побудови монологічного та діалогічного мовлення;
* вироблення вміння логічно структурувати та правильно виконувати словесне оформлення письмового тексту на задану тему;
* навчання складати розгорнутий монологічний вислів, діалог і бесіду на базі активно засвоєного лексичного, граматичного і фонетичного матеріалу.

Згідно з вимогами освітньої програми студенти повинні досягти таких результатів навчання (компетентностей) у результаті вивчення навчальної дисципліни:

**знати:**

* артикуляційну базу англійської мови, систему голосних та приголосних англійської мови, наголос в слові і реченні, асимілятивні явища в мовному потоці;
* основні інтонаційні моделі, методику комунікативних одиниць на матеріалі простого речення;
* прийоми та методи роботи із вокабуляром, шляхи та засоби його поповнення;
* лексичний мінімум: лексичні одиниці з програмної тематики у якості активного та пасивного словника;
* граматичний мінімум: загальна характеристика дієслова, основні граматичні часи дійсного та умовного способу дієслів, порядок слів у розповідних, питальних та заперечувальних реченнях, особливості вживання модальних дієслів та їх еквівалентів;

**вміти:**

***Усне монологічне і діалогічне мовлення:***

* розуміти мову викладачів та носіїв англійської мови на базі засвоєного лексичного і граматичного матеріалу;
* переказувати прочитаний або прослуханий текст;
* робити повідомлення англійською мовою в межах програмної тематики;
* вміти вести бесіду за темою чи ситуацією, при цьому вміти володіти такими видами діалогічних реплік мовленнєвого етикету: запит інформації, подяка, співчуття, задоволення.

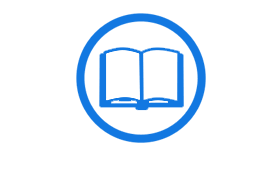
Практичний курс першої іноземної мови (англійської) – фундаментальна, професійно-орієнтована дисципліна. Він є необхідною складовою частиною вивчення курсу базових філологічних дисциплін для фахівців спеціальності «Філологія». Практичне оволодіння іноземною мовою тісно пов’язане з теоретичним осмисленням системи мови й правил функціонування мовних одиниць в комунікації, а також з формуванням умінь аналізувати, узагальнювати й систематизовувати факти мови і мовлення. Відтак, курс має тісні зв’язки з нормативними теоретичними дисциплінами циклу професійної підготовки, що паралельно викладаються на 1-му курсі (Вступ до мовознавства, Вступ до літературознавства, Практика письмової комунікації).

Практичне оволодіння мовленнєвою діяльністю поєднується з загальноосвітніми та виховними завданнями. Автентичний характер навчальних матеріалів, трактування їх змісту й тематика сприяють ідейно-світооглядному та естетичному вихованню студентів, формують професійну мотивацію, розвивають творче осмислення,особисте відношення й громадську активність студентів.

До змісту навчально-методичного посібника **включено** два основних розділаграматики англійської мови, структура яких відповідає темам«Модальні дієслова» та «Умовний спосіб дієслів». Підрозділи, в свою чергу, співвідносяться з певними граматичними явищами. Кожний підрозділ є уніфікованим і складається зі стислих правил-алгоритмів та вправ, націлених на закріплення опанованого матеріалу. Комплекс граматичних вправ укладено за принципом послідовності навчання. Він містить наступні типи вправ: тренувальні, підстановчі, трансформаційні, перекладні. У кінці кожного підрозділу надаються вправи на формування усного та писемного мовлення, комунікативних вмінь відповідно до змісту програми. Розроблена система завдань та рекомендацій щодо їх виконання, яка пропонується у цьому посібнику, відображає найбільш раціональну послідовність роботи над граматичним матеріалом.

Посібник адресується студентам для використання під час аудиторних занять, самостійної роботи та виконання індивідуальних завдань. Може бути використаний вчителями загальноосвітніх шкіл з поглибленим вивченням англійської мови та спеціалізованих шкіл

**Chapter 1. MODAL VERBS**

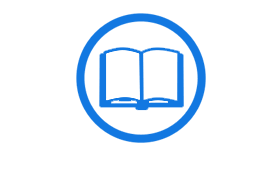
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***Modal verbs*** are called modal because they express modality characterizing any utterance. Modality is the attitude of the utterance (objective modality) or of the speaker (subjective modality) to reality. There are different ways of expressing it: the category of mood (objective modality), modal words (subjective modality) and modal verbs (objective and subjective modality).

Modal verbs (*can, may, must, need, should, ought to, shall, will, would, dare, used to*) don’t deal with objective events, they express a wide variety of meanings (e.g. different possibilities, permission, prohibition, ability, volition, advice, order, obligation, intention, opinions and so on).

From the morphological point of view *modal verbs* are sometimes called “defective” because they exist in one form only. They have none of the verb morphological categories: tense, aspect, voice, mood, person, number. Although 3 verbs (*could, might, dared*) are considered the Past Tense or Subjunctive Mood they can have the independent meanings of their own.

Modal verbs combine only with the bare Infinitive except *ought to* and modal expressions *to be +Inf, to have + Inf*. MODAL VERBS have equivalents: *be allowed to, be supposed to, be able to*. Such equivalents behave like modal verbs and have similar kinds of meanings.

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**1.1 MODAL VERB *CAN***

1. The verb *саn* has two forms: *саn* and *could* and is used to denote physical or mental activities.

*І саn swim*. – *Я вмію плавати.*

*Не could read when he was five. – Він умів читати, коли йому було п'ять років.*

2. The verbs *can*, *could* can be used with different forms of the infinitive to show doubt or astonishment.

*Can she know English? – Невже вона знає англійську мову?*

*Can she be working now? – Невже вона зараз працює?*

*Can she have said it? – Невже вона це сказала?*

*Can she have been working so long? – Невже вона так довго працює?*

3. The verb *can* expresses physical or mental ability to perform action in the present (*саn*) or past (*could*):

*Не can lift this weight. – Він може підняти цю вагу.*

*Can you see anything? – Ви що-небудь бачите?*

*І can read French. – Я можу читати французькою мовою.*

*І couldn't solve the problem. – Я не зміг вирішити проблему.*

*You can buy this book: it is on sale now. – Ти можеш купити цю книжку, вона зараз у продажу.*

4. After *could* the perfect infinitive is used to show that the action hasn’t been fulfilled:

*You could have bought this book, it was on sale. – Ти міг купити цю книжку, вона була в продажу (але не купив).*

*Не could have guessed it. – Він міг здогадатися про це (але не здогадався).*

5. The verbs *can, could* sometimes may express surprise, doubt, incredulity. It can be used with different forms of the infinitive.

*Не can’t know English. – Неможливо, щоб він знав англійську мову.*

*Не can’t be working now. – Неможливо, щоб він працював зараз.*

*Не can’t have said. – Не може бути, щоб він сказав це.*

*Не can’t have been working so long. – Не може бути, щоб він працював так довго.*

6. *Can* expresses possibility due to circumstances or due to the existing laws.

*You* ***can’t*** *travel first class with a second class ticket.*

*In those days a man* ***could*** *be sentenced to death for a small crime.*

7. *Can* also expresses request and asking for permission.

*Can you tell me the way to the railway station? – Можете сказати як мені пройти до залізничного вокзалу?*

*Could you tell me the way to the railway station? - Не могли б ви підказати мені, як пройтии до залізничного вокзалу?* (milder and more polite)

*Can I smoke in here? – Тут можна палити?*

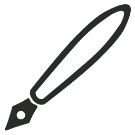
*Could I smoke in here? – Чи можна тут палити?* (milder)

8. Can is used to express doubt

*He can’t/couldn’t be quite well.* – *Не може бути, щоб у нього було все добре.* (couldn’t is more doubtful)

9. *Can* with negative particle *not* expresses prohibition

*Put that cigarette out: you can’t smoke near petrol pump. – Загаси сигарету. Не можна палити біля автозаправочної колонки.*

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***EXERCISES***

**Exercise 1.** **Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.**

1. They can understand me. 2. Polly could go there. 3. You can stay here for some time. 4. She could skate very well. 5. Peter can help me now. 6. He could answer all the questions. 7. She can open the window. 8. They could talk to him for me. 9. Peter can speak German. 10. She can do it for you next week.

**Exercise 2**. **Fill in the correct form of modal verb *can*, state the infinitive, which follows it and explain its use.**

1. The boy\_\_\_\_\_\_ run because his leg is broken.

2. She \_\_\_\_\_\_ go to the store after lunch. Let’s eat.

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you get the door for me please? My hands are full.

4. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be happily married because they are always fighting.

5. That boy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have written this essay. He doesn’t have the skills.

6. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be working in the garden now. It is raining.

7. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have been fixing his car all day, because today I saw him in the cinema.

8. This work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be done in two hours but you have been doing it all day.

9. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have repaired this road long ago.

10. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be serious. There is no way we will finish by then.

11. He is a smart boy. He \_\_\_\_\_ do multiplication tables and he is only 5.

12. Mom, \_\_\_\_\_\_ I watch the football match on TV?

**Exercise 3. Fill in *can* in one of its forms and the appropriate form of the infinitive and explain the meaning of modal verb.**

1. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (write) this essay yesterday. Why didn’t you do that?

2. Jack \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) at home yesterday. I came to visit him, but nobody opened the door.

3. Your car \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (wash) any time. Why do you want to do it right now?

4. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (make) the report yesterday at the meeting, but you didn’t. I want to ask why.

5. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ski) in the mountains now. I saw the weather forecast. They are having heavy snow.

6. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for us the whole day, because I now that he wasn’t at home till 5 p.m.

7. The house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (built) last year, but it wasn’t.

**Exercise 4. Fill in *can* or *could* and explain the use of modal verbs.**

1.... I come in? 2. You ... not smoke here. 3. ... take your book? — I am afraid not: I need it. 4. He ... not speak English yet. 5. I have very little time: I ... go. 6. They ... not go to the park today because they are busy. 7. You ... read this text: it is easy enough. 8. What ... we see on this map? 9. ... you speak Spanish? — No, unfortunately I ... 10. At what time ... you come to school? 11. She ... still live in Paris. 12. He is busy. He ... be writing a book about his travels. 13. But he is happy. He ... enjoy life. 14. My friend Danielle isn't a famous artist. But she ... even paint Russian icons. I ... only admire her beautiful pictures. She ... be a woman of great talents. She ... speak German, French and English. She ... translate a lot of articles for the Museum of her native town in Switzerland. She ... also teach these languages at school. She is fantastic. I am fascinated by everything that she does.

**Exercise 5. Translate into Ukrainian, explain the use of the modals.**

1. Can she be fifty?

2. Could he have done it?

3. Can they have been waiting for us so long?

4. Can she be sleeping now?

5. Can he have helped you?

6. Can the girl be ill serious?

7. Could they have reached agreement?

8. Can this laboratory carry on such an important resеarch?

9. Can they tell a lie?

10. Can this question be of great importance?

**Exercise 6. Translate into English. Explain the use of modal verb *can.***

1. Моя сестра не вміє готувати.

2. Ти можеш зробити це сам?

3. Хто може відповісти на це питання?

4. Вона ніколи не може прийти на зустріч вчасно.

5. Ви зможете допомогти мені завтра?

6. Вчора він не міг заснути.

7. Ти вмієш водити машину?

8. Я можу провідати вас завтра?

9. Чому ти не зміг вирішити цю задачу?

10. Мама каже, що я не зможу прийти сьогодні ввечері.

11. Де я зможу купити квитки?

12. Ти не зможеш думати про це весь час.

13. Вона вміла плавати ще в минулому році.

14. Ви змогли знайти його вчора?

15. Вибачте, але я не зміг прийти вчора.

******

***ORAL ACTIVITY***

Alan got a promotion at the work and now his duties and life changed. He tells his collegue about his life improvements. Describe this sitation using modal verbs and appropriate phrases below.

*go to work earlier now*

*drive to work (a chauffeur picks him up)*

*work overtime sometimes now*

*send the children to a better school next year*

*Mary not work any more (they have enough money)*

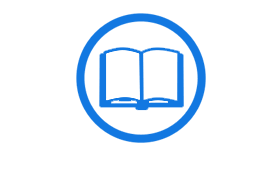
*move to a bigger house next month*

*take a family holiday this year (Alan has too much work)*

***WRITING ACTIVITY***

Look at your notes from the oral activity and complete the letter that Alan has sent to his friend.



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**1.2 MODAL VERBS *MAY / MIGHT***

Originally *might* was past form of *may* but now it doesn’t express past action. The difference between them is in the meaning, while the time reference lies on the form of the infinitive.

*May / might* express:

1. **Permission** (only *may* is used which is followed only with the indefinite infinitive).

*May I go out? – Можна мені вийти?*

*Can* in this meaning means that there are no circumstances preventing something.

*Can I speak to Marry? – Yes, you can, but you may not. – Я можу побалакати з Мері! – Так, але я тобі не дозволяю.*

2. **Prohibition** (only *may* is used).

May not (according to the person’s will).

*You may not ask such questions – Не можна задавати такі питання.*

*You may not come home that late – Тобі не можна приходити додому так пізно.*

Prohibition is also expressed by *mustn’t, don’t.*

*You mustn’t come home that late* (strong prohibition) – *Тобі ні в якому разі не можна приходити додому так пізно.*

*May I read the letter – No, don’t, please – Можна прочитати листа? – Ні, не треба будь-ласка.*

*May I read the letter – No, you mustn’t* – *Можна прочитати листа? – Ні, ні в якому разі.*

3. **Uncertainty** as to the fulfillment of the action, supposition implying doubt.

Both *may* and *might* are possible with all forms of the infinitive, *might* expresses higher degree of uncertainty than *may*. *Might* is also used in the sequence of tenses.

*He may prove to be a good sportsman in future. – Можливо він стане гарним спортсменом у майбутньому.*

*“I may be free tomorrow”. He said that he might be free the following day. – “Завтра я може буду вільний”. Він сказав, що може буде вільний завтра.*

*He may (might) have already seen her before. – Можливо він її вже бачив.* (perfect infinitive *have seen* indicates that the action refers to the past; *may* and *might* indicate only the degree of uncertainty).

*Don’t call him, he may be sleeping. – Не дзвони йому, можливо він спить.*

4. **Possibility** due to circumstances (synonymic to *can* in the corresponding meaning).

In this sense it is used only in affirmative sentences. *Can* in this meaning is usually followed by the indefinite infinitive.

*You can meet him in this bar every day. – Ти кожного дня можеш зустріти його у цьому барі. (*There are certain circumstances that make the action possible).

5. Reproach.

Only *might* is used.

When *might* is followed by Indefinite infinitive the reproach is in the form of request, because the action refers to the present.

*You might help me with my bags, they are so heavy. – Surely. – Міг би допомогти мені з сумками, вони такі важкі. – Звісно.*

When *might* is followed by the perfect infinitive the action refers to the past, which means that it’s no longer a request, it’s pure reproach, because past cannot be changed.

*You might have told me that yesterday. – Міг би сказати мені це вчора.*

******

***EXERCISES***

**Exercise 1**. **Comment on the use of modal verbs with the infinitives.**

1. Can you sleep, John? – No, Pete, I can’t, I’m too worried about the exam.

2. I’ll come to the party if I may.

3. We have met before, though you may have forgotten.

4. May I carry your bags?

5. Please be not far from me, I still may need your help.

6. She couldn’t have had much fun there in the country.

7. You might have met me at the railway station yesterday.

8. Could you give me a drink please?

9. May I ask you one more question?

10. You might not say these silly things to her.

**Exercise 2. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate modal verb.**

1. This is Pete, you \_\_\_\_\_\_ have met him at Kate’s party yesterday.

2. I think there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ never have been any affection in her, she was so churlish.

3. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ smoke here, because it’s a non-smoker.

4. You \_\_\_\_\_ be right, but I am not sure.

5. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have helped me with watering the flowers. You know, the pails of water are too heavy.

6. You \_\_\_\_\_\_ not go out late, it’s dangerous for you.

7. How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I know him?

8. You \_\_\_\_\_\_ have slept all morning! Come on, are you serious?

9. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tell me the truth at least now.

10. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have got this information first unless we have a spy in our company.

**Exercise 3. Translate the sentences into English using modal verbs *can, may*.**

1. А чи могло статися, що я помилявся?

2. Я повертаюсь додому після стількох років, а мене навіть ніхто не зустрічає, могли б хоча б приготувати щось смачне.

3. А де ключі? – Я не знаю, можливо твоя сестра взяла їх випадково.

4. Не може бути, що Джон ніколи не був у Лондоні. Він колись сам розповідав мені про це.

5. А чи не могли б ви позичити мені цю книгу на два дні?

6. Ваш годинник мабуть поспішає, не може бути, щоб зараз була дев’ята ранку.

7. Я залишуся вдома, можливо до мене зайде старий приятель.

8. Тут не можна палити, викиньте сигарету негайно.

9. Під час пожежі минулої ночі всім вдалося врятуватися.

10. Могли б прийти трохи й раніше. Я вже вас зачекався.

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***ORAL ACTIVITY***

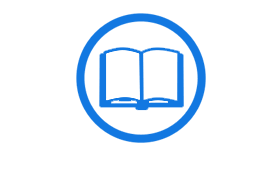
Describe the picture using modal verbs *can, may*.

e.g. *They may be spouses.*



***WRITING ACTIVITY***

Describe your friend, speak about his/her abilities (both physical and mental) and possibilities using modal verbs *can* and *may*.

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**1.3 MODAL VERB *MUST***

*Must* expresses:

1. **Obligation**, necessity due to circumstance (close to *have to* and is used only with the Indefinite infinitive).

*He must earn money, he is the only bread-winner. – Він змушений заробляти гроші, тому що він – єдиний годувальник.*

When obligation or necessity refers to the past only *had to* is used*.*

*He had to earn money last year. – Він був змушений заробляти гроші в минулому році.*

2. Moral duty.

*Children must help their parents. – Діти повинні допомагати своїм батькам.*

3. Something which is **naturally expected**.

*In order to live people must eat. – Щоб жити, люди мають їсти.*

4. **A command**, urgent request, prohibition.

*You must leave the room at once. – Ти негайно повинен покинути кімнату.*

*You mustn’t log into my facebook page. – Тобі не можна заходити на мою сторінку в Фейсбуці.*

*You must work sparing neither money nor trouble. – Ти повинен працювати, не шкодуючи ні грошей ні сил.*

5. **Probability** (high degree), supposition, bordering on assurance (used with all forms of the infinitive).

*He must be tired as he has worked all day long. – Він скоріш за все втомлений, тому що працював увесь день.*

*He must have visited this city, because he knows it perfectly. – Він скоріш за все був у цьому місті, оскільки чудово його знає.*

*He must be working now, because he doesn’t answer my call. – Він скоріш за все зараз працює, тому що не відповідає на мій дзвінок.*

In negative sentences supposition is expressed by means of the modal word *evidently*.

*Evidently she didn’t know my address* (~~she mustn’t have known my address~~ is incorrect). – *Очевидно вона не знала моєї адреси.*

Supposition referring to the future cannot be expressed by *must*, the modal word *probably* and the modal expression *to be likely* are used instead.

*Probably he will be free tomorrow. – Можливо завтра він буде вільний.*

*He is likely to have rest tomorrow. – Схоже на те, що у нього завтра вихідний.*

***EXERCISES***

**Exercise 1.** **Put modals into past and future.**

1. Our secretary must reserve accommodation for foreign businessmen.

2. Can you speak English well?

3. The manager of the firm can't receive you now.

4. You may go home earlier today if you like.

5. At supermarkets you can buy not only food, but ready – made clothes, toys and other goods.

6. You may visit your sick friend today.

7. You must not cross the street on the red light.

**Exercise 2. Insert the modal verb into the gap and explain its function.**

1. Anna's got two cars. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ earn a lot of money.

2. I don't know if Tony's dad is a pilot. It \_\_\_\_\_ be true.

3. They've got 4 dogs and 3 cats. They \_\_\_\_\_\_ have a very big house.

4. “Jon's ill.” I saw him at the gym – he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be ill.

5. Stay in bed today. You \_\_\_\_\_\_ have flu.

6. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be time to leave already.

7. I think the library is somewhere here – or it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be in the town centre.

8. Is there no nightlife in your town? It \_\_\_\_\_\_ very boring!

9. That \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be the Rolling Stones! It's a woman singing.

10. You've driven 300 km today?! You \_\_\_\_\_\_ be really tired.

**Exercise 3. Use equivalents instead of modal verbs.**

1. His parents can help him in his studies.

2. I could meet you at the metro station.

3. All the students must read this text again.

4. Everybody must begin the work in time.

5. They may continue the experiment.

6. You may keep this book as long as you need it.

7. You must try to find out all the essential facts connected with his work.

8. The team of experts can study the present situation in the country.

9. Could you speak English a year ago?

**Exercise 4. Use modal verbs in the following sentences.**

1. According to her father's plans Sophia (must) get a sound education.

2. As there were no teachers in Palibino Sophia's father (must) invite an experienced teacher from St. Petersburg.

3. To cover the school programme Sophia's teacher (must) instruct her in languages, arithmetic, grammar, literature, geography and history.

4. Sophia (can) speak and write French quite well since her childhood.

5. Sophia was a very capable pupil. She (can) write excellent compositions and solve complicated problems in mathematics as well.

6. Her teacher didn't expect that at the age of twelve Sophia (can) suggest a new solution for the determination of the ratio of the diameter of the circle to its circumference.

7. At the age of sixteen Sophia asked her father for permission to go on with her studies in St. Petersburg. “You (must) take private lessons, as women (may not) attend lectures at the University,” he said.

8. He told her that women (must) obtain special permission from the University authorities.

9. Sophia did get that permission, but still she (may not) take examinations.

10. “I (must) go abroad to complete my education,” decided Sophia.

**Exercise 5. Use modal verb *must* to make sentences.**

a) prepare / the food

b) put up / the decorations

c) bake / a cake

d) clean / the house

e) send / the invitations

f) borrow / some CDs

***ORAL ACTIVITY***

Work with a partner.Make a dialogue concerning your future plans using modal verbs in every phrase.

***WRITING ACTIVITY***

Clare has got a cold. She has gone to the doctor’s. Look at the prompts and write what the doctor advises her (not) to do.

stay in bed

*Example: You must stay in bed.*

go to the office for three days

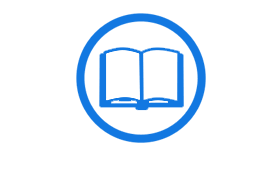
take some medicine

drink a lot of water

eat any ice-cream

take your temperature twice a day

call me if you have a high temperature

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**1.4 MODAL EXPRESSION *HAVE TO***

We can use *“have to”* to express a strong obligation. When we use *“have to”* this usually means that some external circumstance makes the obligation necessary.

*I have to arrive at work at 9 sharp. My boss is very strict. – Я повинен приїжджати на роботу рівно в 9. Мій бос – дуже суворий.*

*We have to give him our answer today or lose out on the contract. – Ми повинні відповісти йому сьогодні чи втратити контракт.*

*You have to pass your exams or the university will not accept you. – Ти повинен здати екзамени інакше тебе не приймуть в університет.*

*I have to send a report to Head Office every week. – Я повинен відправляти звіт в головний офіс кожний тиждень.*

In British English, we often use *“have got to”* to mean the same as *“have to”*. *I've got to take this book back to the library or I'll get a fine. – Я повинен повернути книгу в бібліотеку інакше мене оштрафують.*

*We've got to finish now as somebody else needs this room. – Ми повинні зараз закінчувати, тому що комусь іншому теж потрібна ця кімната.*

We can also use *“will have to”* to talk about strong obligations referring to the future. Like *“must”* this usually means that a personal circumstance makes the obligation necessary. (Remember that *“will”* is often used to show *“willingness”*).

*I'll have to speak to him. – Мені потрібно поговорити з ним.*

*We'll have to have lunch and catch up on all the gossip. – Нам доведеться пообідати та обговорити останні плітки.*

*They'll have to do something about it. – Вони будуть змушені щось з цим зробити.*

*I'll have to get back to you on that. – Щe повернемося до цього.*

As you can see, the differences between the present forms are sometimes very small and very subtle. However, there is a huge difference in the negative forms.

We use *“mustn't”* to express strong obligations not to do something.

*We mustn't talk about it. It's confidential. – Ми не маємо про це говорити. Це конфіденційно.*

*I mustn't eat chocolate. It's bad for me. – Мені не можна їсти шоколад, він мені шкодить.*

*You mustn't phone me at work. We aren't allowed personal calls. – Ти не маєш телефонувати мені на роботу. Нам не дозволяють дзвонити з особистих питань.*

*They mustn't see us talking or they'll suspect something. – Не можна, щоб вони бачили, як ми розмовляємо, інакше вони нас запідозрять.*

We use *“don't have to”* (or *“haven't got to”* in British English) to state that there is no obligation or necessity.

*We don't have to get there on time. The boss is away today. – Нам не обов’язково приїжджати туди вчасно. Боса сьогодні не буде.*

*I don't have to listen to this. I'm leaving. – Мені не обов’язково це слухати. Я йду.*

*You don't have to come if you don't want to. – Тобі не обов’язково приходити, якщо ти не хочеш.*

*He doesn't have to sign anything if he doesn't want to finalize his decision at this stage. – Йому не обов’язково щось підписувати, якщо він не хоче приймати рішення на цій стадії.*

*I haven't got to go. Only if I want to. – Мені не обов’язково йти. Тільки якщо я цього хочу.*

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***EXERCISES***

**Exercise 1. Choose the appropriate option.**

At school teachers ........................................ (be) well-educated.

1. have to being
2. don’t have to be
3. have to be
4. doesn’t to be

Lorry drivers ........................................ (have) a driving license.

1. have to have
2. haven’t to have
3. have to has
4. don’t have to have

Gymnasts ........................................ (keep) fit.

1. have to keep
2. don’t have to keep
3. has to keep
4. doesn’t have to keep

Swimmers ....................................... (be) good-looking.

1. have to be
2. don’t have to are
3. has to be
4. don’t have to be

Clowns ........................................ (wear) make-up.

1. has to wears
2. don’t have to wear
3. have to wear
4. doesn’t have to wear

Doctors ........................................ (sing) well.

1. has to sing
2. don’t have to sing
3. have to sing
4. doesn’t has to sing

Pilots ........................................ (wake up) early.

1. have to wake up
2. don’t have to wake up
3. has to wake up
4. doesn’t have to wakes up

Stewardesses ........................................ (speak) a few foreign languages.

1. have to speak
2. doesn’t have to speak
3. has to speak
4. don’t have to speak

Climbers ........................................ (be) adventurous.

1. has to be
2. doesn’t have to be
3. have to be
4. don’t has to be

Farmers ........................................ (play) the guitar.

1. has to play
2. haven’t have to play
3. have to play
4. don’t have to play

Zoologists ........................................ (tell) jokes.

1. have to tell
2. don’t has to tell
3. has to tell
4. don’t have to tell

Actors ........................................ (be) young.

1. have to be
2. don’t have to be
3. has to be
4. haven’t to be

Dancers ........................................ (wear) designer clothes.

1. has to wear
2. don’t have to wear
3. have to wear
4. doesn’t have to wear

Politicians ........................................ (listen) to loud music.

1. have to listen
2. don’t have to listen
3. have to listens
4. haven’t to listen

Secretaries ........................................ (answer) the phones.

1. have to answer
2. haven’t to answer
3. has to answer
4. don’t have to answer

Waiters ........................................ (serve) meals.

1. have to serves
2. haven’t to serve
3. have to serve
4. doesn’t have to serve

Nurses ........................................ (give) injections.

1. have to give
2. don’t have to give
3. have to gives
4. haven’t have to give

Mechanics ........................................ (repair) cars.

1. has to repair
2. don’t have to repair
3. have to repair
4. hasn’t to repair

Journalists ........................................ (conduct) interviews.

1. have to conduct
2. don’t have to conduct
3. have conduct
4. haven’t has to conduct

Cyclists ........................................ (paint) pictures.

1. have paint
2. hasn’t have to paint
3. have to paint
4. don’t have to paint

Cleaning ladies ........................................ (clean) offices.

1. have to clean
2. doesn’t have to clean
3. have cleaned
4. don’t have to clean

Tailors ........................................ (sew) clothes.

1. have to sew
2. haven’t to sew
3. has to sew
4. don’t have to sew

Plumbers ........................................ (cut) hair.

1. has to cut
2. doesn’t have to cut
3. have to cut
4. don’t have to cut

**Exercise 2. Match the halves of the sentences.**

1. The deadline is tonight.

2. I have to go now.

3. We have to apply for a visa.

4. We have to have very good grades to get in.

5. Everyone has to wear safety shoes in here.

6. Every item has to have the barcode positioned correctly.

7. You have to score more than 60% in every module.

8. You have to turn left at the lights.

9. Children have to have a set of vaccinations.

a. so I can’t come with you.

b. We can’t just travel on our passports.

c. I have to finish it today.

d. to pass the exams.

e. Health and safety regulations.

f. before they start school.

g. My plane leaves in less than two hours.

h. It’s a one way system.

i. so that it can be read by the scanner.

j. The standard is very high.

**Exercise 3. Use *have to* instead of *must.***

1. It is quite clear to everybody in the family that he must start getting ready for his examination instead of wasting time. 2. It is impossible to do anything in such a short time. I must ask the chief to put off my report. 3. I don't mean that you must do everything they tell you. 4. It is already twenty minutes past eight. You must go or you will be late for the first lesson. 5.1 am very tired. I feel I must go to bed at once, or I shall fall asleep where I am sitting. 6. We can't wait for them any longer, we must ring them up and find out what has happened. 7. I am thinking hard, trying to find a solution of the problem. There must be a way out.

**Exercise 4. Fill in the gap with modal verb and explain your choice.**

1. ... I come in? 2. You ... not smoke here. 3. ... take your book? — I am afraid not: I need it. 4. He ... not speak English yet. 5. I have very little time:

I ... go. 6. They ... not go to the park today because they are busy. 7. You ... read this text: it is easy enough. 8. What ... we see on this map? 9. ... you speak Spanish? — No, unfortunately I ... 10. At what time ... you come to school? 11. She ... still live in Paris. 12. He is busy. He ... be writing a book about his travels. 13. But he is happy. He ... enjoy life.

**Exercise 5. Translate into Ukrainian, explain the use of the modals.**

1. I have not written the composition. I shall have to write it on Sunday. 2. We did not have to buy biscuits because granny had baked a delicious pie. 3. Will you have to get up early tomorrow? 4. I had to do a lot of homework yesterday. 5. She had to stay at home because she did not feel well. 6. Pete had to stay at home because it was very cold. 7. Mike had to write this exercise at school because he had not done it at home. 8. They had to call the doctor because the grandmother was ill. 9. Why did you have to stay at home yesterday? — Because my parents were not at home and I had to look after my little sister. 10. It was Sunday yesterday, so he didn't have to be at work, but he had to do a lot at home. 11. I am sorry I couldn't come yesterday. I had to work late. 12. Why do you have to get up early tomorrow? 13. I had to go to the hospital to visit my aunt. 14. What did you have to learn by heart? — At school, I had to learn a beautiful poem "Leisure" by William Henry Davies.

**Exercise 6. Translate into English using *must* or *to have to.***

1. Я повинна піти в магазин сьогодні, зварити обід, зробити уроки, піти в школу, написати лист братові.

2. Мені доведеться піти в магазин завтра, зварити обід, зробити уроки, піти в школу, написати лист братові.

3. Мені довелося піти в магазин вчора, зварити обід, зробити уроки, піти в школу, написати лист братові.

4. Що ви повинні зробити сьогодні?

5. Що вам доведеться зробити завтра?

6. Що вам довелося зробити вчора?

**Exercise 7. Translate into English**

1. Мені доведеться посидіти вдома ці дні. Лікар каже, що я не повинен нікуди виходити, поки температура не буде нормальною. 2. Посидьте тут, поки він зайнятий. Я думаю, вам не доведеться довго чекати. 3. Вистава мала розпочатися о сьомій годині. 4. Ми повинні були відкласти поїздку, оскільки погода зіпсувалася. 5. Якщо Ви хочете добре оволодіти мовою, Ви повинні дуже багато читати. 6. За новим розкладом у нас буде п'ять уроків англійської мови на тиждень. 7. Ми вирішили, що всі повинні взяти участь у концерті. 8. Рано чи пізно Вам доведеться піти до лікаря. 9. У наступному році ми повинні розпочати вивчення астрономії. 10. Щоб розробити нову теорію, вчені повинні були провести незліченні досліди. 11. Вам належить вивчити цей вірш до середи. 12. Мені задали вивчити цей вірш до середи. 13. Мені довелося вивчити цей вірш до середи. 14. Мені доведеться вивчити цей вірш до середи. 15. Йому доводиться вчити цей вірш сьогодні, так як він не вивчив його вчора. 16. Вам не доведеться вчити цей вірш. 17. Мені не довелося вчити цей вірш. 18. Так як він вивчив цей вірш вчора, йому не потрібно вчити його тепер. 19. На цьому тижні нам належить зустрітися з видатним ученим. 20. Виходу не було, і йому довелося заплатити штраф. 21. Мені було задано написати твір про творчість Шевченка, а для цього мені довелося перечитати деякі з його творів, які я погано запам'ятав.

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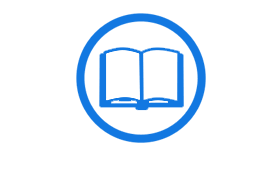
***ORAL ACTIVITY***

Work in pairs. Make a dialogue “To be successful I have to…..”. Give the reason to each item.

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***WRITING ACTIVITY***

Your parents are going to visit your grandmother but you leave at home. They give you a lot of tasks which are obligatory to do today. Write this list using modal verb *have to*.

****

**1.5 MODAL VERB *SHOULD***

*Should* is always followed by bare infinitive. We use *should* mainly to:

1. Give advice or make recommendations (*ought to* is also possible, but it sounds stricter).

*You should see the new James Bond movie. It's great! – Тобі слід подивитися новий фільм Джеймс Бонда. Він – чудовий!*

*You should try to lose weight. – Тобі слід спробувати скинути вагу.*

*John should get a haircut. – Джону слід підстригтися.*

*He shouldn't smoke. And he should stop drinking too. – Йому не слід палити. І також йому слід перестати пиячити.*

*What should I wear? – Що мені слід вдягнути?*

*They should make that illegal. – Їм слід зробити це нелегальним.*

*We often use should when offering advice or opinions.*

People often say *“They should...do sth.”* Usually, the *“they”* is anonymous and means the government, or the company, or somebody else – but not us!

*They should fix this road. – Їм слід полагодити дорогу.*

*They should have more staff in this shop. – Їм слід мати більше робітників в цьому магазині.*

*They should have abolished this tax years ago. – Їм слід було відмінити цей податок у минулому році.*

2. Talk about obligation duty or correctness (*ought to* is equivalent).

*You should help your father. – Тобі слід допомогти твоєму батьку.*

*It is often used when criticizing another person:*

*You should be wearing your seat belt. (obligation) – Ти маєш вдягати пасок безпеки.*

*I should be at work now. (duty) – Мені потрібно бути зараз на роботі.*

*You shouldn't have said that to her. (correctness) – Тобі не слід було говорити це їй.*

3. Talk about probability and expectation.

*Are you ready? The train should be here soon. – Ти готовий? Поїзд скоро буде тут.*

*$10 is enough. It shouldn't cost more than that. – 10$ достатньо. Це не може коштувати більше.*

*Let's call Mary. She should have finished work by now. – Давай зателефонуємо Мері, вона вже закінчила працювати.*

If we don't understand (or agree with) something, we may use **Why should..?**

*Why should it be illegal to commit suicide? It's your life. – Чому здійснювати самогубство це незаконно?*

***Why should..?*** and ***How should..?*** can also indicate anger or irritation:

*A: Help me with this. B: Why should I? – Допоможи мені з цим. Чому я?*

*A: Where are my keys? B: How should I know? – Де мої ключі? Звідки мені знати?*

***EXERCISES***

**Exercise 1. Choose the correct modal for the following sentences (*should* or *must*).**

1. Tenants  \_\_ pay their rent.

2.Pedestrians  \_\_ look both ways before they cross the street.

3.Drivers  \_\_ stop for pedestrians at marked crossings.

4.Telephone callers  \_\_ give their names.

5. Homeowners  \_\_ report thefts to the police.

6. All workers \_\_ pay unemployment insurance.

7. In order to vote you  \_\_ come in person.

8. People who are sick  \_\_ stay home from work.

9. Construction workers \_\_wear hard hats.

10. Waiters  \_\_ be pleasant to customers.

**Exercise 2. Choose the correct modal for the following sentences (*can, should* or *must*).**

1. She looks pretty sick. I think she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go to a doctor.

2. You've been driving all day. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be exhausted!

3. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ smoke so much. It's bad for your health.

4. Hey I'm lost. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you help me?

5. You have such a beautiful voice. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sing for us!

6. I know he speaks five languages, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he speak Arabic?

7. That looks very expensive. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have cost a fortune!

8. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ believe that you failed your test!

9. I'm on my way. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be there in about 10 minutes.

10. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ afford that.

**Exercise 3. Choose the appropriate modals verbs to complete the sentences.**

1. You \_\_\_\_\_\_ the locksmith to open the door for you last night before you tried to open the door yourself.

a) must call

b) ought to have called

c) have had to call

d) could call

2. Scientists have found that people who are active at a moderate level experience a long list of health benefits and that physical activity \_\_\_\_\_\_\_vigorous.

a) has to be

b) is not used to being

c) must be

d) had better be

e) needn't be

3. As well as being a popular tourist site, Trafalgar Square offers some of the most famous views in the country, \_\_\_\_\_\_?

a) has it

b) was it

c) doesn't it

d) hasn't it

e) didn't it

4. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an office but I chose to work from home because everything I need is here.

a) could have rented

b) must have rented

c) may rent

d) might rent

e) needn't have rented

5. Climbers survive in this so-called death zone above eight thousand meters because they spend several months climbing to higher points on the mountain to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in those conditions.

a) used to live

b) have to live

c) would rather live

d) get used to living

e) had better live

6. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ down to about 30 kilometers an hour when you are driving through a school zone between dawn and dusk.

a) should have slowed

b) had to slow

c) were supposed to live

d) may have slowed

e) must slow

7. Some companies shipping cargo from Asia and the Middle East now \_\_\_\_\_\_ where saboteurs have placed explosives inside shipping containers due to the developed equipment.

a) could have detected

b) shouldn't have detected

c) are able to detect

d) had to detect

e) were supposed to detect

8. When a driver sees an ambulance or fire truck coming, the driver \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the right side of the road to get out of the way.

a) needn't have moved

b) must move

c) can't have moved

d) didn't need to move

e) must have moved

9. My girlfriend said I \_\_\_\_\_ her anything for her birthday, but I think I \_\_\_\_\_ her some flowers at least or a nice bottle of wine.

a) didn't need to buy / should buy

b) had to buy / can't have bought

c) should have bought / must buy

d) don't need to buy / don't have to buy

e) may not buy / may have bought

10. The prisoner \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this way; there are no footprints at all.

a) may have escaped

b) needn't have escaped

c) could have escaped

d) had to escape

e) can't have escape

**Exercise 4. Fill in the gaps with the modals.**

1. Lena is ill. She …. stay in bed.

2. Drivers … stop when they see a red light.

3. Betty asked her father: “… I go to the concert tonight?”

4. Nina is free tonight. She … go to dance.

5. Alec will have an English lesson tomorrow. He … study tonight.

6. Mark is a good student. He … speak English well.

7. There is no ink in my pen. ….I write with a pencil?

8. You … do what the doctor says.

9. You … study much if you want to pass the exams well.

10. Little children … go to bed early.

11. Children under 16 … not see this film.

**Exercise 5. Translate into Ukrainian, paying attention to modals.**

1. I hope they will be able to reach the village before it is dark.

2. Every engineer must know at least one foreign language.

3. Your son must stay in bed because he is still ill.

4. You should take a taxi if you don’t want to be late for the concert.

5. Students are not allowed to smoke at the Institute.

6. He wasn’t allowed to enter the concert hall after the third bell.

7. As he received a bad mark, he had to go over the material again.

8. We were to meet at the station at six.

9. The train is to arrive at 10 o’clock.

10. Tomorrow I’ll have to be there a little earlier to look through some documents.

11. The work is to be completed by the end of June.

12. Some business matters should be discussed before you sign a contract.

13. You should influence your friend. He is not studying the way he should.

**Exercise 6. Translate into English.**

1. Під час контрольної не можна користуватись словниками. 2. Невже сьогодні так холодно? 3. Не міг він припуститися такої помилки. 4. Професор не міг Вам цього не пояснити. 5. Можете йти в кіно, якщо хочете. 6. Чому ти не запитав викладача? Він би міг тобі все пояснити. 7. Ви б не могли показати мені цю вправу в підручнику? 8. Як Ви могли запізнитись на лекцію! Ви дуже рано вийшли з дому. 9. Можна я спробую виконати вправу ще раз? 10. Я не знав, що Олег їздив додому. Я би міг попросити його привезти мені підручники.

**Exercise 7. Translate into English, using *should+infinitive* to express advice or *should+perfect infinitive* to criticize past actions and *have* or *must* to express necessity.**

1. Не треба було сперечатись з другом. 2. Вам треба більше працювати над теорією. 3. В кінці навчального року студенти повинні здати книжки в бібліотеку. 4. Не потрібно нічого писати на бібліотечних книжках. 5. Мені потрібно встати завтра о 6-й годині. 6. Мені довелось чекати довго. 7. Вам потрібно написати про результати своїх досліджень. 8. Вам потрібно було самому зайти в деканат.

**Exercise 8. Tell the author what they *should* or *shouldn’t* have done.**

**Model:** I bought that splendid book. – You shouldn’t have spent money for the previous one.

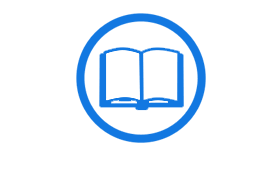
1. So I took the child to the cinema. 2. We forgot to leave a message for her. 3. We did not wait for them because it was beginning to rain. 4. I did not put down her address and now I don’t know how to find her. 5. I did not explain to her how to get here. 6. I bought a pair of red shoes to go with my new dress. 7. So I told my idea to her. 8. I have not seen the film and now it is too late because it is no longer on.

***ORAL ACTIVITY***

Your friend has a problem with his / her studies. You need to make recommendations how to sort it out. Make a dialogue.

***WRITING ACTIVITY***

Your foreign friend is coming to visit you. Write 10 tips using modal verbs.

****

**1.6 MODAL VERB OUGHT TO**

Affirmative sentence

*Ought to* comes first in the verb phrase (after the subject and before another verb):

*We****ought to****do more exercise. – Ми маємо зробити більше вправ.*

*Ought to* cannot be used with another modal verb:

*Medicine****ought to****be free. – Медицина має бути безкоштовною.*

Not:~~Medicine ought to can be free. Or Medicine can ought to be free.~~

Negative sentences

The negative is formed by adding “not” after *ought (ought not to*). It can be contracted to *oughtn’t to*. We don’t use *don’t*, *doesn’t, didn’t* with *ought to*:

*We****ought not to****have ordered so much food. – Нам не слід замовляти так багато їжі.*

*Not: We don’t ought to have ordered so much food.*

*You****oughtn’t to****have said that about his mother. – Тобі не слід говорити так про його матір.*

*Not: You didn’t ought to have said that about his mother.*

The negative of *ought to* is not common. We usually use *shouldn’t* or *should not* instead:

*You****shouldn’t****speak to your father like that.* (preferred to *You oughtn’t to speak …*) – *Тобі не слід так розмовляти зі своїм батьком.*

Questions

The subject and *ought to* change position to form questions. We don’t use *do, does, did*:

***Ought****she****to****call the police? – Слід їй зателефонувати в поліцію?*

*Not: Does she ought to call the police?*

***Ought****we****to****be more worried about the environment? – Чи маємо ми більше хвилюватися за навколишнє середовище?*

*Not: Do we ought to be more worried about the environment?*

**Warning!**

The question form of *ought* to is not very common. It is very formal. We usually use *should* instead.

*Ought to* is used:

1. To describe what is desired or ideal.

*They****ought to****have more parks in the city centre. – Їм слід мати більше парків у центрі міста.*

*We****ought to****eat lots of fruit and vegetables every day. – Нам слід їсти багато фруктів та овочів кожного дня.*

We use *ought to have* + -*ed* form to talk about things that were desired or ideal in the past but which didn’t happen. It can express regret:

*We****ought to have******locked****the gate. Then the dog wouldn’t have got out*. (The ideal or desired thing was that we locked the gate, but we didn’t.) *– Нам слід було б закрити двері. Тобі собака б не втекла.*

*I often think that I****ought to have studied****medicine not pharmacy.* (I would be happier now if I had studied medicine.) – *Я часто думаю, що мав вивчити медицину, а не фармацевтику.*

2. To describe what is likely or probable.

*The concert****ought to****only take about two hours so we’ll be home by 12 p.m. – Концерт має бути десь приблизно 2 години, тому ми будемо вдома опівдні.*

*There****ought to****be some good films at the cinema this weekend. – На цьому тижні в кінотеатрі мають бути хороші фільми.*

3. Used to say what you advise or recommend.

*We* ***ought to*** *be leaving now. – Ми маємо йти зараз.*

*This is delicious. You* ***ought to*** *try some. – Це смачно. Ти маєш це спробувати.*

*You* ***ought to*** *have come to the meeting. It was interesting. – Ти мав прийти на зустріч. Це було цікаво.*

This construction is used to say what has probably happened or is probably true.

*If he started out at nine, he* ***ought to*** *be here by now. – Якщо він вийшов в 9, то вже має бути тут.*

*That* ***ought to*** *be enough food for the four of us. – Тут має бути достатньо їди для чотирьох з нас.*

***Oughtn’t*** *the water to have boiled by now? – А хіба вода до цього часу не мала закипіти?*



***Ought to vs should***

***Should*** and ***ought to*** are basically the same, although *“should”* is much more widely used than *“ought to”*. The negative and interrogative forms of *“ought to”* are becoming increasingly rare. Both *should* and *ought to* are used to talk about obligation and duty and to give advice.

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***EXERCISES***

**Exercise 1. Choose the best modal for each sentence.**

1. A: I'm so hot.  
 B: You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your coat!

a) should put on

b) should to take off

c) should take off

2. The airline only allows two pieces of luggage. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pack too much or you will have to take it out at the airport!

a) better not

b) had not better

c)  had better not

3. I need help, doctor. My baby doesn't sleep well. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

a) had I better do

b) I should do

c) should I do

4. It's raining and I don't want to get my dress wet. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an umbrella.

a) had better to bring

b) had better not bring

c) had better bring

5) I'm going to visit your country. Where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if I want to go shopping?

a) ought to I go

b) I should go

c) should I go

6) A: I think that the grade my teacher gave me on my test is wrong.  
 B: Really? You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to her after class today.

a) ought talk

b) ought to talk

c) should to talk

7) My mother isn't feeling well, so I told her that she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the doctor.

a) ought

b) ought to go

c) ought go

8) Dave loves chocolate, but he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ too much or he will get fat.

a) should eat not

b) should eat

c) shouldn't eat

**Exercise 2. Fill in the gaps with the best modal to complete each sentence.**

1. My teacher told me that I\_\_\_\_\_\_ review my notes every day. I guess it's a good idea to look at them after class.

2. Do you think Carol \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_save her money or spend it? She is planning to go to Europe this summer.

3. I'm going to a party tonight. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I wear: a dress or black pants?

4. Our car's gas tank is almost empty. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fill it up with gas soon or we will run out of gas!

5. If you are worried about getting fat, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eat at McDonald's every day. You \_\_\_\_\_\_ eat healthy, low-fat foods like fruits and vegetables.

6. It's really raining outside right now. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forget my umbrella or I'll get wet!

7. Where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we have lunch today: at home or in a restaurant?

8. My doctor feels that I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exercise more because I'm out of shape and want to lose weight. I think he's right.

**Exercise 3. Paraphrase the following sentences so as to use *ought* (*oughtn't*) followed by a correct form of the infinitive.**

**Example:** I felt it would be only proper to follow his advice. – I felt I ought to follow his advice.

1. I knew it would be improper if I opened the letter. 2. I recommended you to finish your work before going out. 3. I advise you not to eat between meals it will make you fat. 4. I disapprove of your smoking so much you are wasting your money and doing harm to your health. 5. It's a pity I didn't take those books back to the library last week. 6. It was wrong of you not to tell our guide that you wanted to go sightseeing all by yourself. 7. You didn't wait till the lights were green before crossing the road, and it was wrong, you know. 8. It was unreasonable of you to have crossed the road when the lights were red. 9. I wish you had been there. The performance was wonderful. 10. If he starts at eight he will probably be there by one o'clock.

**Exercise 4. Put the correct verb in each sentence.**

1. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to take him to the emergency room.

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I put on a bandage?

3. They \_\_\_\_\_ hurt his injury.

4. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hurt him.

5. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do abdominal thrusts.

**Exercise 5. Find the errors in the sentences. Write the sentences correctly.**

1. He ought take him to the emergency room.

2. You should to help people.

3. He has better do CPR.

4. They ought to not hurt his leg.

5. I had not better put hot water on the burn.

**Exercise 6. Choose the right option. Justify your choice.**

1. This medication is very good; it ..... help you get better soon.

a) should

b) ought to

c) must

d) have to

2. Smoking in this building is prohibited. You ..... extinguish your cigarette.

a) should

b) ought to

c)must

d) have to

3. Linda ..... attend the meeting tonight. She is not involved in the project we are going to discuss.

a) shouldn't

b) oughtn't to

c) mustn't

d) doesn't have to

4. Susan, you ..... go to the university. Your father and I think you should, but it's your choice.

a)should

b) ought to

c) must

d) have to

5. Bye! I am leaving now. I ..... take that package to the post office.

a) should

b) ought to

c) must

d) have got to

6. When you meet someone for the first time, you ..... ask personal questions. For example, it's not polite to ask a person's age.

a) shouldn't

b) oughtn't to

c) mustn't

d) don't have to

**Exercise 7. Answer the following questions using words in the brackets.**

1. What should I do if someone's heart stops beating? (should/do CPR)

2. What should I do if someone is bleeding a lot? (should/apply a bandage and put pressure on the wound)

3. What should I do if someone has a sprain? (ought to/put ice and a bandage on the joint)

4. What should I do if someone is choking and can't breathe? (had better/do abdominal thrusts)

5. What should I do if someone has a bee sting? (had better/remove the stinger)

6. What should I do if someone goes into shock? (ought to/lay the victim on his back and elevate his legs)

**Exercise 8. Complete these sentences with *should/ ought to* + infinitive (or passive form) or *should/ ought to have* + past participle using one of these verbs. In which one is *ought to* not possible? Are there any in which *should* is more likely?**

*check include keep meet plan receive refrigerate stay*

1)You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my reply now.

2) This medicine \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a cool place. (for medicine bottle label)

3)Here’s someone you really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4) If you’re ill, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at home today, if I were you.

5) To have got a better mark, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your answers more thoroughly.

6) According to the label, the jam \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after opening.

7) The results were completely wrong. As a scientist she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the experiment more carefully.

8) I think you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to him. He knew what he was talking about.

9) The information you send \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ details of courses taken at university.

**Exercise 9. Comment on the meaning of the verb *ought to*. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. I think for your wife and children's sake you ought to have a try. 2. There are people who think they ought to be reformed. 3. We all know that things are not always what they ought to be. 4. You ought to do something, you know it'll be fatal for you to have nothing to do. 5. Have I said anything I oughtn't? 6. “I ought to have told Soames,” he thought, that I think him comic”. 7. I suppose she is right. I oughtn't to have tried to speak to her 8. By the end of the evening I almost felt that I ought to call him “Uncle Jack”. 9. It'll be lovely round there today. Yes, it ought to be quite nice. 10. It is the last of the Madeira I had from Mr. Jolyon when we came in here it ought to be in prime condition still.

******

**ORAL ACTIVITY**

Tell your partner about the rules at the university using modal verbs *ought / should.*

****WRITING ACTIVITY**

Write down about your household chores using modal verbs *have to, ought to, should, must*.

**TEST on *can, may, must, should, ought to, need***

Fill in the gaps with *must, ought to, should, have to.* Use “not” if necessary. Sometimes more than one option is correct. Explain the difference.

1. If you want to be fit, you .. eat cake.

1. should                       3. ought                     5. have                       7. will

2. shouldn't                   4. to                           6. must                       8. don't

2. The bus we took didn't go up the hill and we .. walk.

1. must                          3. to                           5. didn't                     7. had

2. shouldn't                   4. don't                      6. oughtn't                  8. have

3. Every child .. know traffic rules.

1. mustn't                      3. ought                     5. have                       7. has

2. shouldn't                   4. to                           6. oughtn't                  8. doesn't

4.My parents are going out to a party tomorrow and I.. stay with my younger brother.

1. 'll                                        3. have                                           5. shouldn't

2. must                                   4. oughtn't                                      6. to

5. It's dark outside, it .. be about 7 now.

1. has                                          3. to                                               5. ought

2. should                                    4. not                                              6. must

6. You .. eat so many sweets because they contain a lot of calories.

1. must                          3. ought                     5. won't                     7. to

2. should                       4. don't                      6. shouldn't                8. have

7. If you want to be fit, you .. walk a lot.

1. shouldn't                   3. ought                     5. has                          7. mustn't

2. oughtn't                     4. to                           6. don't have

8. When he was at the university he .. work to pay for his education.

1. had                                         3. ought                                          5. has

2. should                                    4. must                                            6. to

9. You are impolite. You .. speak to your mother like this.

1. to                                            3. have                                           5. must

2. should                                    4. ought not                                    6. ought

10. Mother ... leave early on Mondays so he ... make his breakfast himself.

1. shouldn't                                3. has to                                         5. doesn't

2. oughtn't to                             4. have to                                       6. must

11. Sally's husband ... play football, tennis and other games but he ... cook or iron.

1. can                                          3. may                                            5. must

2. can't                                        4. not                                              6. should

12. Ann, ... I ask you a question? - You certainly ....

1. can                                          3. may                                            5. must

2. can't                                        4. not                                              6. should

13. I wonder if we ... take off our shoes here.

1. can              2. can't                 3. may                     4. not              5. must

14. You ... always observe traffic rules on the road.

1. can                                          3. may                                            5. must

2. can't                                        4. not                                              6. should

15. You ... stay in town the whole summer or you ... go to the seaside if you want.

1. can                                          3. may                                            5. must

2. can't                                        4. not                                              6. should

16. You ... ... take so much sugar in your tea.

1. can               3. must              5. have                    7. are              9. able

2. may              4. ought             6. should                 8. not             10. to

17. Dan, ... I do anything for you?

1. can               3. may               5. must                    7. have            9. to

2. can't             4. not                 6. should                 8. am              10. allowed

18. Mrs. Brown, ... I go out for a moment? - No, you ... ....

1. can               3. may               5. must                    7. ought to      9. do

2. can't             4. not                6. should                 8. have to

19. He ... return later. If he comes late, you... wait.

1. can             3. may          5. must         7. 'll have to           9. are allowed to

2. can't           4. not           6. should      8. are to                 10. ought to

20. Mom, ... we meet them at the airport? - No, you ....

1. can             3. may                 5. must        7. do                    9. have to

2. can't           4. not                  6. should      8. needn't         10. might

21. I have a terrible headache. - I think you ... see a doctor.

1. can             3. may              5. are allowed to      7. are able to      9. had to

2. can't           4. needn't        6. should                  8. must              10. are to

22. The people are carrying umbrellas. It ... be raining.

1. can                       3. may                    5. must                        7. ought to

2. can't                     4. not                     6. should                      8. has to

23. I know I ... help my sister about the house.

1. can                                          3. may                                       5. am allowed to

2. can't                                      4. ought to                                 6. could

24. You ... take all this tablets if you want to get well.

1. can                     3. may                  5. are able to                     7. are to

2. can't                    4. not                  6. should                           8. are allowed to

25. Schoolchildren ... not wear a uniform now.

1. can                                          3. may                                            5. should

2. can't                                        4. must                                           6. ought to

26. Sally ... be Mary's daughter. Mary is too young to be her mother.

1. can             3. may         5. must           7. ought to               9. has to

2. can't           4. not           6. should        8. needn't                  10. is able to

27. Oh, ... she be angry with me? I didn't say anything offensive.

1. can             3. may          5. must           7. ought to              9. is able

2. can't           4. not           6. should        8. has to                 10. is allowed to

28. I'm afraid something is wrong. They ... be back an hour ago.

1. can              3. may          5. must                   7. are allowed to       9. were to

2. can't           4. not           6. were able to        8. are to                   10. had to

29. In my childhood I ... learn three foreign languages.

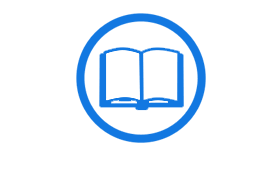
1. can              3. may           5. must                   7. ought to         9. have to

2. can't           4. not            6. should                 8. was to            10. was able to

30. Max, ... you help me with Math? – No, I ... . I ... read a whole chapter in Geography.

1. can             3. may           5. must                   7. ought to         9. was to

2. can't           4. not             6. should                8. had to            10. am able to

****

**1.7 MODAL VERB *NEED***

Forms of the modal verb *need*:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Present (modal verb) | |
| I need (need not) | We need (need not) |
| You need (need not) | You need (need not) |
| He/She/It need (need not) | They need (they need not) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Present (notional verb) | |
| I need (do not need) | We need (do not need) |
| You need (do not need) | You need (do not need) |
| He/She/It needs (does not need) | They need (do not need) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Past (notional verb) | |
| I needed (did not need) | We needed (did not need) |
| You needed (did not need) | You needed (did not need) |
| He/She/It needed (did not need) | They needed (did not need) |

The use of the modal verb *need*:

***Need*** means necessity and mainly used in negative and interrogative sentences, where it replaces the modal verb *must*, or *have (got) to*:

**Example:** *You needn’t buy mineral water, we have plenty. – Не треба купувати мінеральну воду, у нас її ще багато.*

Note that a positive answer to the question with the modal verb **need** instead need to use the verb **must**:

**Example:** *Need I get in touch with the press? – Мені потрібно зв'язатися з пресою?*

*Yes, you must. / No, you need not. – Да, потрібно. / Ні, не потрібно.*

In interrogative sentences using the modal verb **need** implies a strong doubt or what the speaker expects to hear a negative answer:

**Example:** *Need I go with you? I’m so tired. – Мені потрібно йти з тобою? Я так втомився.*

***Need*** as modal verb can be used to ask permission, or to give permission. It is not used to describe the usual, customary, regular actions.

Compare:  
*You****need not work****today. – Тобі не потрібно сьогодні працювати.*

*You****don't need to work****on Sundays. – Тобі не потрібно працювати по неділям.   
You****need not pay****for this call. – Тобі не треба платити за цей дзвінок.*

*In most countries, you****don't need to pay****for emergency calls. – У більшості країн не потрібно платити за екстрені виклики.*

Need is not used in negative questions:

*Need he come again? – Йому треба приходити ще раз?*

If the answer to the question with the verb need is negative, you can say *“No, he need not”* or *“No, you need not”*. But if the answer is positive, use the verb must: *“Yes, he must”*, *or “Yes, you must”*.

**Need not + perfect infinitive**

The structure **need not + perfect infinitive** shows that unnecessary action was made.

Example:

*They****need not have come****all this way. – Їм не потрібно було приходити сюди.* (Вони прийшли сюди, але в цьому не було необхідності)  
*We****need not have waited****for his approval. – Нам не потрібно було чекати його схвалення.* (Ми чекали його схвалення, але в цьому не було необхідності.)

*You****need not have bought****a new car. – Не потрібно було купувати нове авто.*

*You****need not have paid****for that call. – Не треба було платити за цей дзвінок.*

Note that *need not* *have* means not the same thing that *did not need to*. Using *did not need to* only shows that there was no necessity to carry out an action, it does not matter, whether it was really, done or not.

**Compare:**

*I****need not have bought****the book.  
I****didn't need to buy****the book. – Мені не треба було купувати цю книжку.*

Both English sentences above are translated into the Ukrainian language the same, but the first sentence emphasizes on the fact that the book was bought, although this was not necessary, the second sentence only highlights the lack of need to buy books, and it is unknown whether it was actually bought.

**Need + present participle**

In British English we may use need + “-ing” form of a verb.

*Your hair****needs washing****.* (= Your hair needs to be washed.) – *Твоє волосся треба помити.  
The carpet****needs cleaning****.* (= The carpet needs to be cleaned.) – *Килим треба почистити.  
The roof****needs repairing****. – Дах треба полагодити.*

******

***EXERCISES***

**Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with *ought, have to or need* followed by the appropriate infinitive.**

1. I think you\_\_\_\_\_wear that dress. It doesn't suit you.

a) don't have to

b) must

c) shouldn't

2. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_take our food to school. We went to the canteen.

a) had to

b) didn't have to

c) didn't need to

3. All children\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_fasten their seatbelts when travelling by car.

a) have to

b) should

c) must

4. You\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_drink that. It's poison.

a) must

b) should

c) mustn't

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I stay and help you or you can do it alone?

a) Should

b) Must

c) Need

6. You\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_be very rich to go skiing nowadays.

a) mustn't

b) needn't

c) don't have to

7. I can't go out now. I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_do my homework, my mummy tells me.

a) should

b) have to

c) must

8. We\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_do so many things around the house, that we couldn't call you.

a) did have

b) had to

c) must

9. You\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_use your flash inside the Museum, it's forbidden.

a) need to

b) must

c) mustn't

10. We have to be cautious. We\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_try and cross the river now.

a) have to

b) should

c) shouldn't

**Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with *be to*, *have to*, or *need* followed by the appropriate infinitive.**

1. Jack has got a headache. He … sleep well recently.   
a) can’t   
b) couldn’t have   
c) hasn’t been able to   
  
2. I … sleep for hours when I was a little girl.   
a) could   
b) am able to   
c) can   
  
3. Tom … play tennis well but he … play a game yesterday because he was ill.   
a) couldn’t, could   
b) can, was able   
c) can, couldn’t   
  
4. I didn’t want to be late for the meeting. We … meet at 5 sharp.   
a) were to   
b) had to   
c) could   
  
5. Where are my gloves? — I … put them on because it’s cold today.   
a) can’t   
b) have to   
c) needn’t   
  
6. You … take an umbrella today. The sun is shining.   
a) needn’t   
b) mustn’t   
c) can’t   
  
7. I’m sorry, you didn’t invite me to your birthday party. You … invite me next time.   
a) must   
b) should   
c) need to   
  
8. Well, it’s 10 o’clock. I … go now.   
a) can   
b) has to   
c) must   
  
9. You … smoke so much.   
a) would   
b) can’t   
c) shouldn’t   
  
10. We have got plenty of time. We … hurry.   
a) must   
b) needn’t   
c) should

**Exercise 3. There is a mistake in each sentence. Correct the mistakes.**

1. Actors may learn a lot of dialogues by heart.   
2. Your glass is empty. Must I refill it?   
3. Would I introduce Mr. Brown to you?   
4. My sister can to play a few musical instruments.   
5. Some years ago I didn’t can speak English.

**Exercise 4. Перекладіть речення на українську мову, використовуючи потрібні модальні дієслова.**

1. Can you hear that strange noise?

2. One cannot but admit that the author is right.

3. May I ask you a question?

4. Need you go there so soon?

5. You must be here at five.

**Exercise 5. Translate the sentences into English.**

1. Ви повинні кинути палити.   
2. Вечірка була чудова. Вам слід було прийти.   
3. Ти можеш вирішити цю проблему.   
4. Тобі слід відвідати свого хворого друга.   
5. Тобі слід було навідати свого хворого друга, але ти не навідав.   
6. Не бажаєте ще чаю?   
7. Я змушений був зробити це.   
8. Я не знаю, чому ми поспішали. Нам не потрібно було поспішати.   
9. Я б хотів піти з тобою.   
10. Ти можеш робити все, що хочеш.   
11. Ользі потрібно приділити більше уваги заняттям з англійської мови.   
12. Я не впевнений, але можливо він неправий.   
13. Йому дозволили взяти машину свого батька в минулу п'ятницю.   
14. Я можу рахувати до 50 іспанською.

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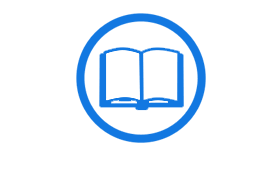
***ORAL ACTIVITY***

Work with a partner. Tell each other what you needed and what you didn’t need to do yesterday and what you will / will not need to do tomorrow.

******

***WRITING ACTIVITY***

Write about your regrets concerning the past. Use the construction *needn’t have VIII*.

****

**1.8 MODAL VERBS *WILL* AND *SHALL***

*Will* and *shall* are not only auxiliary verbs, they are also modal verbs. They are used with the base form of the main verb (*They will go*; *I shall ask her*).

***Will*** as a modal verb expresses:

1) Volition, intention.

*I will come to the party very much. – Я дуже хочу піти на вечірку.*

2) Persistence.

*Don’t tell me this again! – But I will tell you, I am your father. – Більше не кажи мені цього! – Але я буду казати! Я твій батько!*

3) Polite request.

*Will you help me? – Ти мені допоможеш?*

***Shall*** as a modal verb expresses:

1) Offer.

*Shall I help you with your bags? – Мені допомогти нести тобі сумки?*

2) Suggestion.

*Shall we go to the cinema tonight? – Підемо сьогодні в кіно?*

3) Asking for advice.

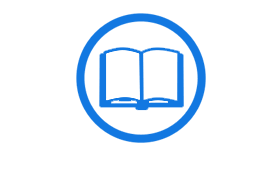
*What shall I do in this case? – Що мені робити у цьому випадку?*

4) Threat or warning.

*Don’t say that again or I shall beat you! – Більше не кажи цього, інакше я тебе поб’ю.*

5) Compulsion or strict order.

*You shall leave this room at once. – Ти повинен негайно вийти з кімнати.*

****

**1.9 MODAL VERB *WOULD***

*Would* expresses volition, persistence referring to the past.

*Why she had to go, I don’t know, she wouldn’t say! – Чому вона пішла, я не знаю, вона не казала* (не хотіла казати).

******

***ЕXERCISES***

**Еxercise 1. Choose the most appropriate answer for expressing the idea specified in parentheses.**

1. It's getting late. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ go now. (Necessity)

a) can

b) may

c) have to

d) would rather

2. Mike broke his leg yesterday. His leg is in a cast, and he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ use crutches for a month. (Necessity)

a) will be able to

b) will have to   
c) had better

d) should

3. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ talk to Ann about it. (Necessity)

a) have got to  
b) would like to  
c) may have to  
d) may need to

4. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the bank yesterday. (Necessity)

a) must go  
b) had to go  
c) should have gone  
d) must have gone

5. We can't just go away! We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ help him! (Strong necessity)

a) have to

b) need to

c) should

d) must

6. Tomorrow is Sunday. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go to school. (Absence of necessity)

a) can't

b) may not

c) must not

d) don't have to

7. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go to the supermarket. There is enough food in the refrigerator. (Absence of necessity)

a) mustn't

b) don't need to

c) shouldn't

d) ought not

8. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work yesterday, so she spent the whole day in the park by the river. (Absence of necessity)

a) couldn't

b) shouldn't

c) mustn't

d) didn't have to

9. It's a secret. You \_\_\_\_\_\_  tell anyone about it. (Strong necessity not to do something / Prohibition)

a) can't

b) may not

c) must not

d) don't have to

10. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ forget to call him today. (Strong necessity not to do something)

a) cannot

b) must not

c) may not

d) will not

**Еxercise 2. Complete the sentences using *may*, *had better*, *have got to*, *shall*.**

1. I know it's rather rude, but **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** I ask you where you purchased that pocket watch? I have been looking for one like that for my father.

2. You **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** look good for your interview if you want to get the sales job. You **\_\_\_\_\_\_**wear the white shirt and the maroon tie. I think that'll look really professional.  
3. I **\_\_\_\_\_\_**be at work tomorrow by 7:00. I **\_\_\_\_\_\_** give a marketing presentation to one of our clients.

4. It's pretty hot in the desert at this time of year. If we are going to do some hiking, we **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** take at least two or three quarts of water with us. Actually, it **\_\_\_\_\_** be hotter than we expect out there – maybe we should take a gallon or more.

5. You **\_\_\_\_\_** leave the table once you have finished your meal and politely excused yourself.

6. I can't stand these people – I **\_\_\_\_\_\_** get out of here. I'm going to take off for a while you get rid of them. When I get back, they **\_\_\_\_\_\_** be gone.  
7. **\_\_\_\_\_\_** I try a little of your Black Forest cake? It looks absolutely delicious – I **\_\_\_\_\_**taste it!

8. You **\_\_\_\_\_** take along some cash. The restaurant **\_\_\_\_\_\_** not accept credit cards.  
9. You **\_\_\_\_\_**take along some cash. The restaurant doesn't accept credit cards.  
10. **\_\_\_\_\_** we move into the living room? It's more comfortable in there and there's a beautiful view of the lake.

11. I'm not really sure if Susan is going to go snowboarding with us or not. She**\_\_\_\_\_** decide to stay here and study for her Japanese final. She **\_\_\_\_\_** get a good score on the test if she wants to qualify to study abroad in Tokyo next semester.  
12. **\_\_\_\_\_** I have a look at that necklace there in the display case. It's exactly what I've been looking for.

13. We **\_\_\_\_\_** no longer suffer the injustice of oppression. We **\_\_\_\_\_** never give up the struggle for freedom.

14. You **\_\_\_\_\_** be joking! If you think I'm going to give you a tip after you mixed up the meal orders, spilled wine on me and insulted my wife, you **\_\_\_\_\_** get your head examined!

15. Ian, Evelyn and Deborah will be attending the conference. I **\_\_\_\_\_** be attending as well.

**Еxercise 3. Choose the most appropriate answer for expressing the idea specified in parentheses.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I speak to Mr. Smith, please? (Formal polite request)

a) Can

b) May

c) Would

d) Would you mind if

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you open the window, please? It's hot in here. (Polite request)

a) Could

b) Couldn't

c) Won't

d) Wouldn't

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buying two loaves of bread on your way home? (Polite request)

a) Could you

b) Will you

c) Would you

d) Would you mind

4. Would you mind if I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your dictionary for an hour or so? (Polite request)

a) borrowed

b) will borrow

c) would borrow

5. Would you mind if I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ come to your party? (Asking for permission)

a) didn't

b) won't

c) wouldn't

6. Betty, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ help me with this grammar exercise, please? (Informal request)

a) can you

b) can't you

c) won't you

d) do you mind

7. Could I use your cell phone, please? – Sorry, you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (Permission not given)

a) can't

b) couldn't

c) mustn't

d) won't

8. Could I stay here for a while? – Yes, you \_\_\_\_\_\_. (Permission given)

a) could

b) can

c) will

d) must

**Еxercise 4. Use a phrase with *will* or *would* in place of the world in italics.**  
1. She *always used to* tell us a story before we went to bed. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
2. She *still tells* us a story occasionally. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
3. They *only used to* discuss family matters with the priest. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
4. He`s very good, you know. He *plays* with that toy for hours on end. \_\_\_\_\_\_  
5. When he needed extra money, he *used to* work overtime. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
6. She *doesn`t* always tell the truth, I`m afraid. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Еxercise 5. Translate the text.**

Джек і Фред робітники. Вони працюють на одному із заводів США. Їх можна бачити тут кожен день. Їм доводиться трудитися щосили, тому що вони хочуть жити добре. Зараз у чоловіків перерва, вони п'ють каву разом з друзями. Їм дозволяється влаштовувати такі перерви кожні дві години. Фред відчуває себе не дуже добре. Йому сьогодні не потрібно було приходити.

Друзі повинні допомогти Фреду. Вони дзвонять до цехового лікаря, але лікаря немає на місці – йому потрібно було вийти. Він повинен повернутися через годину. Без поради доктора чоловіки не в змозі допомогти Фреду. Їм потрібно продовжувати роботу. Фреду доведеться почекати.

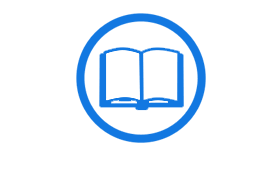
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***ORAL ACTIVITY***

Work with a partner. Create a dialogue “In the shopping mall” using modal verbs *shall, will* in **all** their functions.

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***WRITING ACTIVITY***

****

**1.10 MODAL VERB *DARE***

Modal verb *dare* is sometimes called semi-modal, as it stands between modal and notional verbs. The verb has only two forms dare for present and dared for past. The forms of the modal verb:

Present (modal)

*I dare (dare not). We dare (dare not).*

*You dare (dare not). You dare (dare not).*

*He / She / It dare (dare not). They dare (dare not).*

Past (modal)

*I dared (dared not). We dared (dared not).*

*You dared (dared not). You dared (dared not).*

*He / She / It dared (dared not). They dared (dared not).*

The forms of the significant verbs:

Present (notional)

*I dare (do not dare). We dare (do not dare).*

*You dare (do not dare). You dare (do not dare).*

*He / She / It dares (does not dare). They dare (do not dare).*

Past (notional)

*I dared (did not dare). We dared (did not dare).*

*You dared (did not dare). You dared (did not dare).*

*He / She / It dared (did not dare). They dared (did not dare).*

The use of *dare*:

The verb has the meaning “to have courage or arrogance to do smth., to risk”:

*How dare he tell me what to do? – Та як він сміє говорити мені, що робити?*

*She dare not contradict her boss. – Вона не сміє суперечити своєму начальнику.*

As a notional verb it takes the ending -s with the third person singular, needs the infinitive with the particle to and can be used in all tenses. It has two meanings: *“to have courage or arrogance to do smth., to risk”* as a modal verb and is used in negative sentences:

*She does not dare to contradict him. – Вона не сміє суперечити йому.*

*Do not you dare to lay a hand on him. – Тільки спробуй зачепити його.*

Another meaning of the verb *dare* is “to challenge, to defy”:

*I dare you to say this in his presence. – Спробуй, повтори* це в його присутності. *(Я викликаю тебе повторити це в його присутності)*

*I dare you to jump over the stream! – Б’юся об заклад, ви не перестрибнете через цей струмок!*

******

***EXERCISES***

**Еxercise 1. Put in an appropriate notional verb.**

1. She was ready\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ аny problem.

2. He dared me \_\_\_\_\_\_ for oysters.

3. How dare you \_\_\_\_\_\_ to me like that?

4. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ anyone to prove that he is dishonest.

5. Dare he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it?

6. I dare \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she looked a little shocked.

7. No one dared \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this place.

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you dare swim without me!

9. Kate jumped in the river last night \_\_\_\_\_\_ a dare.

10. I was going to ask if his wife was any better, but I \_\_\_\_\_\_ in case she had been worse.

**Еxercise 2. Fill in an appropriate verb.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you work hard?

2. He felt he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not reply.

3. Tom’s face bore an expression of such ferocity that no one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to speak with him.

4. He can't have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fishing.

5. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dare to ask our teacher to call off her trip.

6. When Tom saw Ann playing cards, he said: “Are you sure you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be doing that?”

7. Who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to jump over the hill?

8. She did not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to leave the house in case he telephoned.

9. Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ possibly afford a horse on his salary.

10. Tom and John \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ say Bill is a little tired after his walk.

11. What can she have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reading in there?

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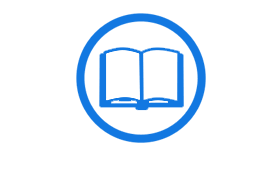
***ORAL ACTIVITY***

Make a dialogue between a parent and a child using modal verb *dare*.

******

***WRITTEN ACTIVITY***

Write a letter of complaint in which you express your utter dissatisfaction with the product. Use modal verbs *dare, shall, will* in the required meanings.

****

1.11 ***TO BE + INF***

**To be + inf** is a modal expression that is used to denote.

1. **Order** based on agreement or arranging.

*You are to wash the dishes while I will clean the room – Ти помий посуд, а я поприбираю в кімнаті.*

2.**Agreement** or arrangement.

*We are to meet at the station in the evening tomorrow. – Ми зустрічаємося завтра ввечері на вокзалі*.

3.Something thought of as **unavoidable**.

*If we are to be together nobody can part us. – Якщо нам судилося бути разом, ніхто нас не розлучить*.

4. **Possibility** (only passive infinitive is used).

*How are they to know that you have changed your mind? – Звідки їм знати, що ти передумав?*

*He was sure that good people were to be found in the world. – Він був упевнений, що у світі є добрі люди.* (Synonymic to can in this meaning, cf: He was sure that good people could be met.)

******

***EXERCISES***

**Exercise 1. Fill in the gap with the appropriate word**.

1. As we had agreed before, we ... to meet at two o'clock to go to the stadium together. But Mike did not come. I waited for another half hour, but then I ... to leave as I was afraid to be late. 2. The meeting ... to begin at five o'clock. Don't be late. 3. Where ... the lecture to take place? — I suppose in the assembly hall. 4. So, our plan is as follows: I ... to go to the library and bring the books. You ... to look through all the material here. Later we ... to work together. 5. “You ... to do it alone, without anybody's help,” she said sternly. 6. I ... to help my friends with this work now, so I cannot go with you. 7. It was raining hard and we ... to wait until it stopped raining. 8. I ... to ask him about it tomorrow, as today he has already gone. 9. Why didn't you tell me that I ... to buy the books? 10. According to the order of the schoolmistress all the pupils ... to return the library books before the twenty-third of May.

**Exercise 2. Complete the gaps with the right words.**

1. The agreement was that if Johnny White could not repay the money he had borrowed, then Luke Flint... to have the right to sell the land. 2. If I don't ring up before six o'clock, then you ... to go to the concert hall alone and wait for me at the entrance. Is that clear? 3. The planters ... to gather their cotton at once, as they had been warned that heavy rains were expected. 4. I ... to wear glasses as my eyesight is very weak. 5. Johnny White ... to borrow from Luke Flint at a high interest, for there was no one else in the district who lent money. 6. “Cheating is a very nasty thing,” said the teacher, “and we ... to get rid of it.” 7. She ... to send a telegram because it was too late to send a letter. 8. They decided that she ... to send them a telegram every tenth day. 9. You ... to learn all the new words for the next lesson. 10. Do you know this man? He ... to be our new teacher of history. 11. Who ... to go to the library to get the new books? — I was, but I couldn't because I ... to finish some work at the phonetics laboratory. 12. It is raining. You ... to put on your raincoat. 13. “The patient ... to stay in bed for a few days,” ordered the doctor. 14. The child had stomach trouble and ... to take castor oil. 15. I told her she ... to open the window for a while every day.

******

***REVISION EXERCISES***

**Exercise 1. Choose the appropriate verb.**

1. I ….. tell stories, never could.

a) can b) can’t c) may d) have to

2. He ….. swim since childhood.

a) can b) could c) should d) has been able to

3. ….. I take Pete’s bag?

a) can b) shall c) may d) must

4. I ….. do a lot of work yesterday.

a) had to b) have to c) must d) was able to

5. You ….. make notes in the books.

a) don’t have to b) aren’t to c) mustn’t d) needn’t

6. His sister ….. cook very well.

a) is able to b) may c) has to d) can

7. ….. it be done before tomorrow?

a) can b) may c) must d) should

8. Nobody ….. do it without your help.

a) couldn’t b) can c) should d) can’t

9. My mother was unwell, and I ….. go to the chemist’s.

a) must b) have to c) could d) had to

10. He ….. neither move nor speak.

a) couldn’t b) could c) might d) had to

11. If you have done your homework, you ….. go for a walk.

a) may b) can c) must d) have to

**Exercise 2. Fill in the gaps.**

1. She ….. clean the house herself.

a) is to b) can c) has to d) should

2. We ….. look into the matter.

a) must b) can c) may d) don’ t have to

3. I ….. exactly express my meaning.

a) shan’t b) mustn’t c) can’t d) needn’t

4. ….. I bring my sister to the party?

a) shall b) can c) must d) may

5. ….. you see anything in this inky darkness?

a) can b) may c) must d) need

6. She asked me if she ….. use my telephone.

a) can b) could c) might d) may

7. I ….. go to hospital to visit my aunt.

a) could b) had to c) was able to d) must

8. She ….. stay at home because she didn’t feel well.

a) could b) was to c) had to d) must

9. What is done ….. be undone.

a) can b) cannot c) may not d) must

10. ….. we learn the poem today?

a) shall b) should c) could d) must

11. She ….. graduate that year.

a) had to b) must c) could d) was to

12. She ….. get to the airport in time, there isn’t much time left.

a) can b) won’t be able c) wouldn’t d) won’t have to

13. Students ….. do homework in time.

a) must b) are to c) have to d) can

14. ….. I shut the door?

a) must b) can c) may d) need

**Exercise 3. Put in the appropriate word.**

1. They ….. start on Monday.

a) has to b) must c) were to d) could

2. Only a person who knows the language very well ….. answer such a

question.

a) can b) may c) has to d) is to

3. Mike ….. write this exercise at school because he hadn’t done it at

home.

a) must b) had to c) was able to d) was to

4. You ….. know how to raise your children not to be losers.

a) may b) are to c) have to d) should

5. ….. you ….. do the work tomorrow?

a) will have to b) will be able to c) can d) will be allowed to

6. ….. I go to the post office with Mike?

a) may b) can c) must d) shall

7. After they had finished their homework, the children …..

watch TV.

a) were able to b) had to c) were to d) were allowed to

8. We ….. speak at the lessons.

a) can’ t b) mustn’t c) aren’t allowed to d) aren’t able to

9. Nothing ….. be done, it’s too late.

a) can’t b) can c) may d) must

10. I ….. wear glasses as my eyesight is very weak.

a) am to b) must c) can d) have to

11. They decided that she ….. send them a telegram every tenth day.

a) was to b) had to c) must d) was able to

12. You ….. take any more pills after next Monday.

a) can’t b) mustn’t c) needn’t d) shouldn’t

13. They ….. be taught a lesson.

a) could b) should c) must d) may

14. The school was silent: nothing ….. be heard in the long dark

corridors.

a) can b) couldn’t c) could d) wasn’t able to

**Exercise 4. Choose the right option.**

1. You ….. go when you have finished your compositions.

a) can b) are able to c) may d) mustn’t

2. She ….. translate this article without a dictionary.

a) may b) can c) has to d) is allowed to

3. The train ….. leave at 5.15.

a) could b) had to c) must d) was to

4. It’s raining. You ….. put on your raincoat.

a) have to b) must c) will be able to d) can

5. She ….. help. Everything has been already done.

a) doesn’t have to b) can’t c) needn’t d) shouldn’t

6. He hasn’t seen you and he …..

a) won’t b) shan’t c) wouldn’t d) mustn’t

7. He ….. rather listen to the others than talk himself.

a) should b) has to c) must d) would

8. She ….. sit for hours watching the ships.

a) could b) would c) might d) was able to

9. He ….. never come here again. I’ll take care of it.

a) shall b) will c) can d) must

10. You ….. be afraid of him. He’s a kind old man.

a) shan’t b) won’t c) shouldn’t d) wouldn’t

11. You …. learn all the new words for the next lesson.

a) must b) can c) will be able to d) are to

12. He asked if he ….. borrow my car.

a) can b) could c) may d) might

13. He ….. worry about her.

a) needn’t b) shouldn’t c) mustn’t d) wouldn’t

14. ….. I take your book? – I’m afraid not: I need it.

a) can b) could c) may d) must

**Exercise 5. Choose the right form of the word.**

1. The meeting ….. begin at 5 o’clock. Don’t be late.

a) has to b) is to c) should d) must

2. It was raining hard and we ….. wait until it stopped raining.

a) had to b) were to c) should d) must

3. ….. I go there right now ? – Yes, you …..

a) can b) must c) may d) should

4. ….. I help you ? No, you ….. , I’ll do everything myself.

a) can, can’t b) need, needn’t c) must, mustn’t d) should, shouldn’t

5. The question ….. be solved before we begin doing anything.

a) can b) may c) is to d) must

6. Children, have you been playing with my umbrella ? It ….. open !

a) can’t b) shouldn’t c) won’t d) needn’t

7. He was so weak that he ….. lift his head.

a) can’t b) couldn’t c) isn’t able to d) wouldn’t

8. He is much better and ….. walk without my help now.

a) may b) must c) has to d) can

9. Yesterday’s rain spoilt my hat completely. I ….. buy a new one.

a) could b) must c) had to d) ought to

10. Children ….. play with matches.

a) aren’t b) mustn’t c) shouldn’t d) needn’t

11. I knocked more than once but she ….. let me in.

a) couldn’t b) shouldn’t c) mustn’t d) wouldn’t

12. There ….. be a discussion later on.

a) was to b) had to c) must d) should

13. Tomorrow I shall be free and ….. help you.

a) can b) may c) shall be able to d) shall be allowed to

14. It stopped raining, and mother told us that we ….. go out.

a) could b) might c) were able to d) had to

**Exercise 6. Fill in the sentences with *ought*, *have to*, *be to* or *need* followed by the appropriate infinitive.**

1. Mother always tells me that I (to be) more careful. 2. You (not to tell) him my telephone number, he knows it. 3. You (not to say) that! See how distressed she is. 4. I don't want to do it, but I… 5. All the same, I think you (to see) a doctor. There must be something the matter with you. 6. Don't forget that you (to get up) at seven! 7. But there was no other way out. I (to communicate) with him. No one else knew her address. 8. Such things (not to be allowed). 9. You not (to write) such a long composition. The teacher only asked for 200 words, and you have written 400. 10. “Perhaps not (to trouble) you.” He closed his lips tight. He was offended.

**Exercise 7. Translate into Ukrainian, explain the use of the modals.**

1. When Sophia asked professor Chebyshev for advice he said: “You should ask for special permission to take examinations but I am not sure that you will be allowed to do it”.

2. “The examinations are to be held at the very beginning of next month,” said Sophia. “Shall I be able to get the permission by that time?”

3. “You may go abroad, but to do it you must get married,” said the professor.

4. “You should discuss this problem with your family,” he added.

5. So strong was Sophia's wish to go on with her studies that her parents had to let her get married and go abroad.

6. When the Kovalevsky іs arrived in Berlin, they learned that women were not permitted to take examinations there either.

7. The only possible way out for her was to read privately, which she did. “I shall have to work very hard to cover the University course in four years,” said she.

8. During the four years she stayed in Berlin Sophia Kovalevskaya was able not only to cover the University course, but also to write three dissertations.

9. “In consideration of these dissertations they ought to let me make my Doctorate”, she thought.

10. It was the University of Gottingen that granted her a degree of Ph. D. for the paper “On the Theory of Partial Differential Equations”. Their opinion was that the author of such a remarkable work should be granted a degree.

11. Moreover, they informed the young scientist that she needn't take oral examinations, as she had been excused from them.

12. It was then that the Kovalevsky decided to return, as Sophia hoped that with her Ph. D. she would be permitted to work at the University.

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***ORAL ACTIVITY***

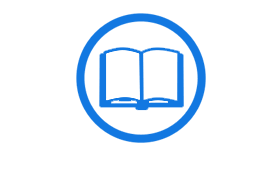
Create a coherent and cohesive story making a sentence with a modal verb one by one in the way you sit in the class. Pay attention that your sentence grammatically and semantically correlates with the previous sentence of your groupmate.

******

***WRITING ACTIVITY***

Write a dialogue on any topic you like, using a modal verb in your every cue.

**Chapter 2. SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD**

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**Mood** shows how the action is viewed by the speaker: that is, whether the action is regarded as a fact, as a command, as a supposition, or the like.

The indicative mood expresses a real action in the present, past, or future:

*He is at school now.*

*She asked me to help her.*

*He will be a student next year.*

The subjunctive mood is represented by two main forms in modern English: the Present Subjunctive, the Past Subjunctive.

2.1 Present Subjunctive form

The form of the Present Subjunctive is the base form of the verb (without “to”) for all persons: *I be, he be, she be, it be, we be, you be, they be; I go, he go, she go, it go, we go, you go, they go*.

The present subjunctive is predominantly used in elevated prose, poetry and sometimes in colloquial speech. It is used to:

1. express wish

*Success attend you – Успіхів Вам!* (synthetic form)

*Long live the army of Ukraine – Слава українській армії!*

*To express wish analytical form of subjunctive mood can be used.*

*May success attend you! – Успіхів Вам!*

*May you live long! – Бажаю Вам довго жити!*

1. in oaths and imprecations

*Manners be hanged! – До бісу всілякі манери!*

*Confound these flies – Ці кляті мухи!*

3) in set expressions

*Suffice it to say – Достатньо сказати*

*Be it so – Нехай так буде!*

*God forbid! – Боронь Боже!*

*Far be it from me! - Я й гадки не мав (Я й не збирався)*

*Suffice it to say that he is a nice guy! – Достатньо сказати, що він гарний хлопець.*

*God forbid you to do that! – Боронь Боже, щоб ти це зробив!*

*Far be it from me to argue with you! - Я й не збирався суперечити тобі!*

Some scholars say that construction ***should + inf*** expressing and emphasizing urgency, importance, desirability, demand, order, suggestion, request also belongs to Present Subjunctive.

In this case the Present Subjunctive is used in subject subordinate clauses in sentences with the formal subject “it” after “it is necessary that; it is important that; it is imperative that; it is crucial that; it is vital that; it is essential that; it is urgent that; it is required that; it is advisable that; it is desirable that” and after other similar expressions.

The Present Subjunctive is used mostly in formal speech and writing, more often in American English than in British English.

**Construction should + infinitive**

The construction ***should + infinitive*** is less formal than the Present Subjunctive. ***Should + infinitive*** is used in the same situations as the Present Subjunctive, in all styles of speech and writing, including formal and everyday styles, more often in British English than in American English.

**Subject clause**

Subjunctive mood is used in subject clauses after the expressions like: *it is best (that), it is crucial (that), it is desirable (that), it is essential (that), it is imperative (that), it is important (that), it is recommended (that), it is urgent (that), it is vital (that), it is a good idea (that), it is a bad idea (that).*

*It is necessary that he should go there as soon as possible.* (analytical form of subjunctive mood – construction should + Inf) – *Необхідно, щоб він пішов туди якoмога швидше!*

*It is nececessary that he go there as soon as possible.* (Present subjunctive – more common in American English).

Sometimes continuous form can be used in Present subjunctive but only in colloquial speech.

*It is important that you be standing there when he gets off the plane. – Важливо, щоб ти стояв там, коли він зійде з літака.*

**Object clause**

The Present Subjunctive is also used in object subordinate clauses after: *to advise (that)*, *to ask (that)*, *to command (that)*, *to demand (that)*, *to desire (that)*, *to* *insist (that)*, *to propose (that)*, *to recommend (that)*, *to request (that)*, *to suggest* *(that)*, *to urge (that)*.

**Example:** *She insisted that they should open a bottle of wine and celebrate the victory!* (Analytical form of subjunctive mood – construction should + inf) – *Вона наполягала на тому, що необхідно відкрити пляшку вина та відсвяткувати перемогу.*

*She insisted that they open the bottle of wine and celebrate the victory!* (present subjunctive – more common for American English)

**Negative Examples:**

*The boss insisted that Sam not be at the meeting. – Бос наполягав, щоб Сема не було на зустрічі.*

*I suggest that you not take the job without renegotiating the salary*. (Present subjunctive). – *Я пропоную тобі не погоджуватися на роботу, доки ти ще раз не обговориш питання заробітної платні.*

She insisted that they shouldn’t open a can of cola. (Analytical form of subjunctive mood) – Вона наполягала, щоб вони не відкривали пляшку коли.

**Passive Examples:**

*Jake recommended that Susan be hired immediately. – Джейк рекомендував, щоб С’юзен взяли на роботу.*

*Christine demanded that I be allowed to take part in the meeting. – Крістіна вимагала, щоб мені дозволили взяти участь у зустрічі.*

**Continuous Examples:**

*I propose that we all be waiting in Ryan's apartment when he gets home. – Я пропоную, щоб ми всі чекали на Раяна в його кваритирі, коли він повернеться додому.*

**Emotional should**

The construction **should + infinitive** is also used to express regret, annoyance, surprise after “I am sorry that; I regret that; I am surprised that; it is surprising that; it is strange that; it is annoying that”, and also in special questions after “why” to express strong surprise. In this case should conveys emotional function.

*I am sorry that you* ***should*** *think so. – Мені* ***дуже*** *шкода, що ти так вважаєш.*

The perfect infinitive can be used after **should** in such constructions to express a preceding action. **Compare:**

*It is surprising that she* ***should*** *say it. –* ***Дуже*** *дивно, що він так каже.*

*It is surprising that she* ***should*** *have said it. –* ***Дуже*** *дивно, що він сказaв це.*

Other cases of use *should + inf*

The Present Subjunctive and the construction ***should + infinitive*** are also used in subordinate clauses of purpose after *“lest”*, a rather bookish conjunction. The conjunction *“so that”* is much more common in subordinate clauses of purpose than “lest”. Clauses of purpose with *“so that”* are generally used in the indicative mood, usually with the modal verbs *“can, could, may, might”*.

*She wrote down the address lest she forget it. / She wrote down the address lest she should forget it.* – *Вона записала адресу щоб не забути*.

*She wrote down the address so that she might not forget it*.

Mind that *lest* has a negative meaning and is followed by the verb in affirmative form.

The Present Subjunctive may also be used in subordinate clauses of condition (after if), but such use is not very common nowadays. The verb in the main clause is generally used in the indicative or imperative mood.

For example:

*If this be the case, we will go there tomorrow*. – *Якщо буде так, ми поїдемо туди завтра.*

The Present Subjunctive expressed by the base form of the verb is also found in a number of fixed phrases which to some extent have kept their Old English form.

**Examples:** *so be it; be that as it may; far be it from me; if need be; the powers that be; come what may; happen what may; suffice it to say; till death do us part; God help you; God forbid; Heaven forbid; God save the Queen; long live the King.*

**Present Subjunctive vs Present Simple**

It is often difficult for language learners to distinguish the Present Subjunctive from the Present Simple of the indicative mood.

The Present Subjunctive differs from the Present Simple only in the following cases:

1) forms of the verb be;

2) absence of the ending s/es that is used in the third person singular in the Simple Present;

3) negative verb forms.

Compare these sentences:

*It is necessary that he be in his office in the morning.* (Present Subjunctive; the verb *be* is in the form “be” for all persons.) – *He is in his office in the morning.* (Simple Present; the verb *be* is in the form “is” for the third person singular.)

*It is required that we work on Saturdays.* (Present Subjunctive; the verb *work* is in the form "work" for all persons.) – *We work on Saturdays.* (Simple Present; the verb *work* is in the form “work” for the first person plural.)

*I suggested that she go there every week.* (Present Subjunctive; the verb *go* is in the form "go" for all persons.) – *She goes there every week.* (Simple Present; the verb *go* is in the form “goes” for the third person singular.)

*I suggested that she not go there every week.* (Present Subjunctive; “not go” is negative form of the verb *go* for all persons.) – *She does not go there every week.* (Simple Present; “does not go” is negative form of the verb *go* for the third person singular.)

**Substitutes**

You can use simpler constructions in the indicative mood instead of the Present Subjunctive. In the examples below, compare the sentences containing the Present Subjunctive or the construction *should* + *inf* with similar sentences in the indicative mood.

*It is necessary that he sell the house. – Tell him that it is necessary to sell the house. He must sell the house. It is necessary for him to sell the house. I want him to sell the house.*

Recommendations

The Present Subjunctive is not used very often, and it is used more often in American English than in British English. It is necessary to understand the use of the Present Subjunctive, but in most cases you can replace it with constructions like *should* + *inf* or use simpler constructions in the indicative mood in your own speech and writing.

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***EXERCISES***

**Exercise 1. Choose the most appropriate answer.**

1. I demand that he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ immediately.

a) apologize b) shall apologize c) will apologize d) has apologized

2. I suggested that she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her lawyer before signing the contract.

a) consults b) shall consult c) will consult d) should consult

3. It is necessary that everything \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ready by two o'clock tomorrow.

a) be b) was c) were d) would have been

4. They recommend that she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to a ski resort in Spain.

a) will go b) would have gone c) should go d) should have gone

5. It is advisable that you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your application as soon as possible.

a) submit b) will submit c) will have submitted d) should have submitted

6. He decided to go inside the haunted house, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what may.

a) come b) comes c) should come d) would come

7. It is strange that he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so upset about such a trifle, isn't it?

a) were b) shall be c) should be d) have been

8. Far \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it from me to criticize your plan, but I think you should change a few things in it.

a) be b) is c) was d) were

9. The doctor insisted that she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the hospital.

a) stay b) stays c) will stay d) has stayed

10. She suggested that we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the lobby of the hotel at 9:00 a.m.

a) shall meet b) will meet c) should meet d) would have met

**Exercise 2. Use simpler constructions in the indicative mood instead of the Present Subjunctive:**

**Example:** *It is necessary that he sell the house*. – Tell him that it is necessary to sell the house. He must sell the house. It is necessary for him to sell the house. I want him to sell the house.

1. It is important that the report be sent without delay.

2. It is advisable that she stay home today.

3. I suggest that we wait here. / I suggest that we should wait here.

4. She asked that he help her. / She asked that he should help her.

5. I am surprised that she should say it.

6. I'm sorry that you should think so badly of him.

7. Why should you think so?

8. If that be the case / Should that be the case, ask him to wait for me.

**Exercise 3. Translate sentences into Ukrainian**

1. It is necessary that he do it immediately.

2. It is necessary that he should do it immediately.

3. It is important that everything be ready by six o'clock.

4. It is important that everything should be ready by six o'clock.

5. It is advisable that she consult a doctor.

6. She insists that you should see a doctor.

7. I suggest that the meeting be postponed.

8. I demand that I be allowed to call my lawyer.

**Exercise 4. Translate sentences into English using Present Subjunctive form or**

**construction *should* + infinitive.**

1. Лікар радить, щоб вони перестали вживати жирну і смажену їжу.

2. Необхідно, щоб він зробив це негайно.

3. Він вимагав, щоб я йому все розповів.

4. Важливо, щоб контракт був підписан сьогодні.

5. Бажано, щоб вона переїхала в іншу квартиру.

6. Важливо, щоб вона приймала ці ліки кожні шість годин.

7. Вкрай важливо, щоб ми були присутні на зборах.

8. Бажано, щоб вона трішки перепочила перед поїздкою.

9. Важливо, щоб вона приймала ці ліки кожні шість годин.

10. Я вимагаю, щоб мені дозволили поговорити з моїм адвокатом.

11. Лікар наполіг, щоб пацієнт залишився в лікарні.

12. Необхідно, щоб все було готово до трьох годин.

13. Він запропонував, щоб рішення було відкладене до наступної неділі.

14. Я пропоную закрити / відкласти засідання.

15. Важливо, щоб доповідь була послана без зволікання.

16. Він запропонував, щоб ми зустрілись у бібліотеці.

**Exercise 5. Translate into English using Subjunctive Mood**

1. Треба було допомогти брату по господарству.

2. Дуже дивно, що вони ходили туди вчора, я їх там не бачив.

3. Бажав би я, щоб я зараз був в Італії.

4. Він наказав, що все повинно бути готовим до 17.00 завтра?

5. Якщо трапиться так, у такому випадку, ми підемо туди завтра.

6. Було дивним, що вона сказала це.

7. Я дуже вибачаюсь, що сказав це вам вчора.

8. Я пропоную, щоб збори було відкладено.

9. Я почекаю вас, щоб ми мали змогу піти туди разом.

10. Він хоче, щоб зустріч закінчилась якомога раніше.

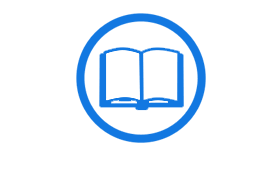
11. Він простежить, щоб усе було вірно зроблено.

12. Він відійшов, щоб дівчина змогла пройти.

13. Було дивним, що вони казали це.

14. Він вимагав, щоб до нього негайно звернулись по допомогу.

15. Мені шкода що все виходить саме так, я думав все буде по-іншому.

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2.2 **PAST SUBJUNCTIVE**

**Conditional Sentences**

A conditional sentence is a complex sentence with a subordinate clause of condition that usually begins with the conjunction *if*. The clause of condition (the if-clause) indicates the conditions under which the action in the main clause may be realized.

For the purposes of studying, conditional sentences are usually divided into three main types:

1. Structures with real condition (first type of conditional sentences, or first conditional).

2. Structures with unreal condition referring to the present or future (second type of conditional sentences, or second conditional).

3. Structures with unreal condition referring to the past (third type of conditional sentences, or third conditional).

**Real condition**

Conditional sentences with real condition express real, true to fact / factual conditions under which the action in the main clause can be realized. The tenses of the indicative mood are used. In most cases, conditions in the future are expressed, but other situations and tenses are also possible. Note that the future tense with the verb *will* is not allowed after *if* in clauses of condition. The future idea is usually expressed by the Simple Present in the if-clause of condition.

*She will talk to him if she sees him.*

*If I have enough time tonight, I will help you.*

**Will and would after if**

There are certain cases in which the use of will or would after *if* is allowed in clauses of condition. *Will* can be used after *if* to make a polite request to do something. *Would* can be used after if to express a very polite request to do something, especially in formal style. Though such constructions are in the form of conditional sentences, there is actually no condition in them, and the verb *will* (or *would*) after if in such constructions expresses volition to do something, i.e., *if you will / if you would = if you wish, if you want*.

*If you will excuse me, I have to leave now. – Якщо ви буде так ласкаві і вибачите мене, я піду, оскільки мені треба.*

*If you will please wait here, the doctor will see you as soon as he is free. – Якщо буде ваша ласка і ви почекаєте тут, доктор вас огляне, коли звільниться.*

Also, *will* can be used after if in such constructions to insist strongly on doing something, to refuse to do something, or to emphasize the result of the future action. **Compare these examples:**

*If you go on smoking so much, you will ruin your health. – Якщо ти продовжиш курити, ти зіпсуєш здоров’я.*

*If you will go on smoking so much, you will ruin your health. – Якщо ти все ж таки продовжуватимеш курити, ти зіпсуєш здоров’я.*

**Unreal condition**

Supposition in English is expressed with the help of the past tense, usually by the verbs *would*, *should*, *could*, and *might*. There are various types of supposition, for example, hypothesis, assumption, possibility, probability. Also, suggestions, offers, and polite requests are often made in suppositional form.

Conditional sentences with unreal condition in the subordinate clause of condition (if-clause) express hypothetical, unlikely, improbable, unreal, contrary to fact conditions under which the action in the main clause might be realized or might have been realized. The forms in the subjunctive mood are used.

Unreal condition in the present or future (second type of conditional sentences)

The situation refers to the present or future, and there still exists a hypothetical possibility of realizing the indicated action, but this possibility is unlikely or unreal because the condition of its realization is unlikely or unreal.

To show unreal condition in the present or future, the verb in the subordinate clause (i.e., where the condition is stated) is used in the Past Subjunctive, which is the same in form as the Simple Past Tense (e.g., knew, wanted). The construction would + simple infinitive (without “to”) is used in the main clause. In speech, would may be contracted to 'd.

*I would call him now if I knew his telephone number.* (I don't know his telephone number.) – *Я б йому зателефонував зараз, якби знав його телефонний номер.*

*Ella would be disappointed if we didn't come to her party tomorrow. – Елла була б розчарована, якщо ми не прийдемо завтра до неї на вечірку.*

**The verb *be* in the Past Subjunctive**

The verb be in the if-clauses with unreal condition referring to the present or future is used in the form were for all persons. *Were* is the form of the verb be in the Past Subjunctive. The form was may be used in informal everyday speech for the first and third person in the singular, especially in British English.

*If I were rich, I would take a trip around the world. (But I'm not rich.) – Якби я був багатим, я б відправився у навколосвітню подорож.*

*If she were at home, she would pick up the phone. – Якби вона була вдома, вона б підняла слухавку.*

*If I were you, I would (I’d) do it. – На твоєму місці я б зробив це.*

Note that the phrase *“If I were you”* which is often used for giving advice is the same in the second and third types of if-clauses with unreal condition.

Compare:

*If I were you, I would buy a new car. – На твоєму місці я б придбав нову машину.*

*If I were you, I would have bought a new car a long time ago. – На твоєму місці я б вже давно придбав нову машину.*

**Unreal condition in the past (third type of conditional sentences)**

The situation refers to the past, the time is gone, and there is no possibility of realizing the indicated condition and the action that depends on this condition because they are already in the past. Thus, the condition indicated in the if-clause is unrealizable, unreal, and contrary to fact.

To show unreal condition in the past, the verb in the subordinate clause (i.e., in the part where the condition is stated) is used in the Past Perfect (e.g., had known, had wanted). The construction would + perfect infinitive (i.e., *would + have + past participle*) is used in the main clause. had and would may be contracted to 'd in speech.

I*f I had known his telephone number then, I would have called him.* (But I didn't know his telephone number then, and I didn't call him.) – *Якби ж в мене був тоді його номер телефону, я б йому подзвонив.*

*If she had wanted to visit us yesterday, she would have found the time for it. – Якби вона хотіла до нас вчора зайти, вона б знайшла час на це.*

***Could* and *might* in conditional sentences**

Modal verbs *could* and *might* are often used in the main clause of conditional sentences with unreal condition, and could is sometimes used in the if-clause with unreal condition. The verb may is generally not used in conditional sentences with unreal condition.

*She might go for a walk in the park if it stopped raining. – Вона б можливо пішла погуляти в парк, якби дощ припинився.*

*I could invite her if I saw her tomorrow. – Я би міг її запросити, якби я побачив її завтра.*

***Should* after if**

*Should* can be used after if in clauses with real or unreal condition referring to the future to show that the indicated action is even less likely to happen. Compare these pairs of standard conditional sentences and those in which should adds more uncertainty to the supposition about the indicated condition.

Real condition (first type):

*If he comes before five o'clock, I will ask him to wait for you. – Якщо він прийде до 5, я попрошу його почекати тебе.*

*If he should come before five o'clock, I will ask him to wait for you. – Якщо трапиться так, що він прийде до 5, я попрошу його почекати тебе.*

Unreal condition (second type):

*If he came before five o'clock, I would be very surprised. – Якщо він прийшов би до 5, я був би дуже здивований.*

*If he should come before five o'clock, I would be very surprised. – Якщо трапилося б так, що він прийшов до 5, я був би дуже здивований.*



**Note:** *should* in the main clause

Constructions like *“If you asked me, I would help you”* (unreal condition in the present or future) and *“If you had asked us, we would have helped you”* (unreal condition in the past) are standard constructions used in conditional sentences with unreal condition. They are very common in both British English and American English.

Constructions like *“If you asked me, I should help you”* and *“If you had asked us, we should have helped you”* are also used in British English. In such constructions, should after the pronouns I and we in the main clause has the same meaning as would.

**Absence of *if***

The conjunction *if* is sometimes omitted in the conditional sentences in which the if-clause contains *could*, *should*, *were* or *had*. In such cases, could, should, were, or had is moved to the beginning of the sentence and stand before the subject of the if-clause. In the negative sentences without *if*, the negative particle not is not contracted with the auxiliary verb and stands after the subject of the subordinate clause.

Examples of conditional sentences with and without the conjunction *if*:

Real condition (first type):

*If Mr. Rox should call, ask him to call me again after five. – Should Mr. Rox call, ask him to call me again after five. – Якщо раптом подзвонить Містер Рокс, попрохайте його зателефонувати мені після 5.*

Unreal condition (second type):

*If you should want to go to a restaurant, I would be glad to keep you company. – Should you want to go to a restaurant, I would be glad to keep you company. – Якщо ви раптом схочете піти до ресторану, я залюбки складу вам компанію.*

Unreal condition (second type):

*If I were younger, I would go to the mountains with you. – Were I younger, I would go to the mountains with you. – Якби я був молодше (був би я молодше), я б поїхав з вами в гори*.

Unreal condition (second type, negative form):

*If I weren't so tired, I would help you. – Were I not so tired, I would help you. – Якби я не був таким втомленим (був би я не таким втомленим), я би вам допоміг.*

Unreal condition (third type):

*If he had known about it, he would have refused to go there. – Had he known about it, he would have refused to go there. – Якби він знав про це (знав би він про це), він би відмовився туди йти.*

Unreal condition (third type, negative form):

*If he hadn't known about it, he would have agreed to go there. – Had he not known about it, he would have agreed to go there. – Якби він не знав про це (не знав би він про це), він би погодився йти туди*.

**Mixed conditionals**

Generally, both parts of conditional sentences with unreal condition refer to the same time. But there may be cases in which one part refers to the present or future, and the other part refers to the past. Such constructions are called mixed conditionals.

*If he were a good specialist, he would have found the problem with my computer quickly enough yesterday. – Якби він був гарним спеціалістом, він учора достатньо швидко б знайшов проблему з моїм комп'ютером.*

*If he had sold his paintings when he had good offers, he could buy a house for his family now. – Якби він продав картини, коли в нього були гарні пропозиції, він би міг зараз купити будинок для своєї сім’ї.*

**Implied condition**

In the examples below, unreal condition is implied, not stated directly. The context makes the meaning clear, and the verb is used in the same form as in the main clause of the full conditional sentence with unreal condition.

*I talked with Tom and Nina today. They would be glad to see you. – Сьогодні я балакав з Томом і Ніною. Вони будуть раді побачитись з тобою.*

*Why didn't you call me? I would have come to your house right away. – Чому ти мені не зателефонував? Я би зразу прийшов до тебе додому.*

*I would have visited them, but I didn't know their address. – Я б зайшов до них, але не знав їх адресу.*

***But for* and *if not for***

Sometimes, the if-clause of unreal condition is replaced by the construction *but for (or if not for)* + noun or pronoun. Such structures can be used in situations referring to the past or present.

Compare these pairs of conditional sentences:

*But for the children, they would have divorced years ago. / If it hadn't been for the children, they would have divorced years ago. – Якби не діти, вони б розлучилися багато років тому.*

*But for the traffic jams, I'd like it here very much. / If it weren't for the traffic jams, I'd like it here very much. – Якби не пробки, мені б тут дуже сподобалось.*

***What if* and *suppose that***

After *“what if; suppose that; let's suppose that; supposing that”*, either real condition (indicative mood) or unreal condition (subjunctive mood) can be used, depending on the meaning and context. (The conjunction “that” is often omitted after Suppose / Supposing.)

Compare these sentences:

*What if he decides to go there? What will you do? – А що буде, якщо він вирішить піти туди? Що ти робитимеш?*

*What if she lost your diamond ring? Would you forgive her? – А якщо вона загубить твоє кільце з діамантом, ти їй пробачиш?*

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***EXERCISES***

Exercise 1. Choose the most appropriate answer.

А)

1. I like this coat. If it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cheaper, I would buy it.

a) is b) were c) had been d) would be

2. If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you, I would call him.

a) am b) were c) had been d) would be

3. She would write to him if she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his address. Do you know his address?

a) knew b) had known c) knows d) would know

4. Even if I had enough money, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buy this car.

a) could b) might c) would d) would not

5. What would happen if someone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this button accidentally?

a) will press b) would press c) pressed d) had pressed

6. What would you do if you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a million dollars?

a) had b) had had c) have d) would have

7. If I had a bicycle, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a ride with you tomorrow.

a) can go b) could go c) could have gone d) would have gone

8. I hope she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mind if I stayed here.

a) doesn't b) won't c) would d) wouldn't

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mrs. Green call, tell her I'll be back around four o'clock.

a) Could b) Might c) Should d) Would

10. She would be disappointed if we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her a present.

a) didn't bring b) hadn't brought c) won't bring d) wouldn't bring

В)

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her telephone number then, I would have called her.

a) knew b) had known c) would know d) would have known

2. Why didn't you ask Tom for help? If you had asked him, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you.

a) will help b) will have helped c) would help d) would have helped

3. If he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ harder for his final exams, he would have passed them.

a) studied b) had studied c) would study d) would have studied

4. If he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us, we wouldn't have finished our work so quickly.

a) hasn't helped b) didn't help c) hadn't helped d) wouldn't help

5. If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enough money, I could have stayed at a five-star hotel during my vacation last summer.

a) had b) had had c) would have d) would have had

6. We were terribly late. If we had taken a taxi instead of a bus, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on time.

a) could arrive b) may arrive c) might arrive d) might have arrived

7. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a picnic yesterday if the weather had been warmer.

a) would go b) would have gone c) went d) had gone

8. He wouldn't have had an accident if he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more careful on that day.

a) had been b) has been c) was d) were

9. If he hadn't been so busy at work last week, he \_\_\_\_\_ more time with his children.

a) may spend b) might spend c) could spend d) could have spent

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I known his true intentions, I would not have allowed him to stay in my house.

a) Have b) Had c) Should d) Were

**Exercise 2. State whether the action is real or unreal. Choose the most appropriate answer.**

1. They treat her as if she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their daughter.

a) is b) was c) were d) has been

2. Take an umbrella. It looks as if it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rain.

a) is going to b) was going to c) were going to d) might be

3. She described that place as if she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it before.

a) visited b) has visited c) had visited d) were visiting

4. Would you like to go to the cinema tonight? – Well, I'd rather \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a new TV show.

a) watch b) watched c) had watched d) would watch

5. It is time you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a better job.

a) find b) found c) had found d) would find

6. It's high time he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ smoking.

a) stop b) stops c) stopped d) had stopped

7. I'm going shopping. If I \_\_\_\_\_ enough money left, I'll buy a couple of toys for you.

a) have b) had c) have had d) had had

8. If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a chance to see her again, maybe I could explain everything.

a) have b) had c) have had d) had had

9. If only I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ how to find her now!

a) know b) knew c) had known d) would know

10. Suppose he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ elected last year. Do you think he would have approved this project?

a) was b) were c) has been d) had been

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***ORAL ACTIVITY***

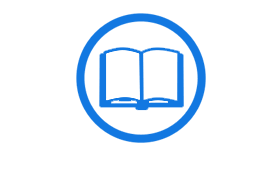
Henry is lost in the forest and he is thinking. Use his thoughts to write conditional sentences, as in the example:

*I left the map at home. I lost my way. – If I hadn’t left my map at home, I wouldn’t have lost my way.*

******

**WRITING ACTIVITY**

Write questions to your groupmates using conditional sentences like in the example: what would you do if …. ? What would you have done if….. ? Then ask them in the class.

**2.4 *CONSTRUCTIONS WITH THE VERB WISH***

The existing situation is not the way the speaker would like it to be, but changing the situation is unreal or unlikely. The speaker expresses regret about the existing situation in the form of a wish that the situation were different. Thus constructions with the verb *wish* express hypothetical or unreal wishes. The Subjunctive Mood is used in the subordinate clauses after the verb *wish* to express wishes about the situations that exist at the present time (II conditional) (I wish you were here) and about the situations that existed in the past (III conditional) (I wish you had done it). Mind that in the second conditional the verb *be* has form *were* for all persons singular and plural.

The verbs *could, would* are often used in subordinate clauses after the verb *wish*: I wish I could fly. I wish it would stop raining. The verbs *may, might, should* are generally not used after the verb *wish* in such constructions.

The conjunction “that” introducing object clauses after the verb *wish* is often omitted: *I wish (that) I knew the answer. I wish (that) I had known about it before.*

The examples below show the existing situations and the wishes for changing these situations.

**Situation 1:** *I don't know his address.*

**Wish:** *I wish I knew his address*. **Meaning:** *I would like to know his address, but I don't know it, and I can't find it out now. It's a pity that I don't know his address.*

**Situation 2:** *I have an old car.*

**Wish:** *I wish I had a new car*. **Meaning:** *I would like to have a new car, but it's not possible now. It's a pity that I don't have a new car.*

**Situation 3:** *She has to work on Saturday.*

**Wish:** *She wishes she didn't have to work on Saturday.* **Meaning*:*** *She would like not to have to work on Saturday. She is sorry that she has to work on Saturday*.

**Situation 4:** *He is not here.*

**Wish:** *I wish he were here*. **Meaning:** *I would like him to be here, but he isn't here. It's a pity that he isn't here.*

**Situation 5:** *His parents are poor.*

**Wish:** *He wishes his parents were rich.* **Meaning:** *He would like his parents to be rich, but to his regret, they are not rich.*



**Note:** *were* and *was*

The verb *be* is sometimes used in the form *was* instead of *were* for the first and third person singular in constructions with *wish* in informal speech, especially in British English, though it is not very common: *I wish I was younger. I wish he was here*. *I wish it was warmer.*

**Construction wish + could + simple infinitive**

The verb *could* with the simple infinitive is used after *wish* to express wishes in the situations where ability to do something is indicated. Such constructions express regret about the existing situation and a wish for changing this situation.

**Situation:** I can't sing. – **Wish:** I wish I could sing.

**Construction wish + would + simple infinitive**

The verb *would* with the simple infinitive is used after *wish* to express a wish that someone would do something to change the existing situation. The wish is usually a combination of a request to do something and a complaint about the existing situation or about someone's actions. Since the speaker addresses his wish to someone else, would is used with the pronouns *“he, she, it, you, they”*, but not with *“I, we”*.

**Situation:** *You use my computer without my permission*. – **Wish:** *I wish you wouldn't use my computer without my permission.*

*You interrupt me all the time. – I wish you wouldn't interrupt me.*



Wishes in constructions with the verb *wish* express hypothetical, or unreal actions, with additional emotions of regret or complaint about the existing situation. Do not use such constructions when you want, would like, or hope to do something, or want to ask someone to do something.

Compare these examples:

*She wishes she were an actress. – She wants to be an actress. She wants to become an actress. She would like to become an actress. She hopes to become an actress.*

******

***EXERCISES***

**Exercise 1. Choose the most appropriate answer.**

A)

1. He likes to swim. He wishes he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ near the sea.

a) lives b) lived c) had lived d) would live

2. It's cold today. I wish it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ warmer.

a) is b) has been c) were d) had been

3. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the answer, but I don't.

a) know b) knew c) had known d) would know

4. She wishes she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ blue eyes.

a) has b) had c) had had d) would have

5. She wishes she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a movie star.

a) is b) were c) will be d) would be

6. I have to work on Sunday. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have to work on Sunday.

a) don't b) didn't c) won't d) wouldn't

7. I wish you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ borrow my things without permission.

a) don't b) won't c) shouldn't d) wouldn't

8. He wishes he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buy a new car.

a) could b) might c) should d) would

9. She misses him. She wishes he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her a letter.

a) has sent b) will send c) would send d) would have sent

10. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ help you.

a) can b) could c) will d) would

B)

1. She didn't come to his birthday party yesterday. He wishes she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) has come b) came c) had come d) would come

2. I said that her cooking was terrible. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that.

a) didn't say b) hadn't said c) wouldn't say d) wouldn't have said

3. Her new car consumes a lot of gas. She wishes she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a different car.

a) has bought b) bought c) had bought d) would buy

4. Their trip to China was very interesting. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there with them.

a) could go b) might go c) could have gone d) might have gone

5. Our picnic was a lot of fun. I wish the weather \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ warmer, though.

a) was b) were c) had been d) would have been

6. He enjoyed talking to them. He wished they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so quickly.

a) left b) had left c) did not leave d) had not left

7. Several companies had vacancies for college graduates. He wished he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to college.

a) went b) was going c) had gone d) had been going

8. They disagree on everything and fight all the time. They wish they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ married.

a) didn't get b) hadn't got c) wouldn't get d) wouldn't have got

9. He didn't visit her yesterday, but he wishes he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) has b) did c) had d) would

10. He did it again, but I wish he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) hasn't b) didn't c) hadn't d) wouldn't

**Exercise 2. Choose the right option**.

1. If I were you, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this jacket. It fits you perfectly.

a) bought b) buy c) will buy d) would buy

2. She doesn't have a garden. If she had a garden, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her favorite flowers.

a) can grow b) could grow c) might have grown d) would have grown

3. If he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an hour earlier, he wouldn't have missed his train.

a) had left b) left c) might leave d) would leave

4. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go there with you.

a) can b) could c) could have d) would have

5. I wish you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play the music so loudly. I have a headache.

a) don't b) shouldn't c) won't d) wouldn't

6. I wish you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me about it yesterday, before I sent out the invitations.

a) could tell b) had told c) told d) would tell

7. It is imperative that he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before one o'clock.

a) arrive b) had arrived c) has arrived d) will arrive

8. She looked ill. I insisted that she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a doctor.

a) had seen b) might see c) should see d) would have seen

9. I suggest that these questions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ discussed at the next meeting.

a) be b) have been c) should have been d) will be

10. What would you do if your car \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the middle of the road?

a) break down b) broke down c) has broken down d) will break down

**Exercise 3. Open the brackets, using words in correct form.**

1) If he were not such an outstanding actor, he (not to have) so many admirers. 2) If you (to give) me your address, I shall write you a letter. 3) If she (not to be) so absent-minded, she would be a much better student.4) If my sister does not go to the south, we (to spend) the summer in St. Petersburg together. 5) If they (not to go) to Moscow last year they would not have heard that famous musician. 6) If you (not to get) tickets for the Philharmonic, we shall stay at home. 7) If you were not so careless about your health, you (to consult) the doctor. 8) I should be delighted if I (to have) such a beautiful fur coat. 9) If it (to rain), we shall have to stay at home. 10) If he (to work) hard, he would have achieved great progress. 11) If it is not too cold, I (not to put) on my coat. 12) I (to write) the composition long ago if you had not disturbed me. 13) If he (not to read) so much, he would not be so clever. 14) If my friend (to be) at home, he will tell us what to do.

**Exercise 4. Open the brackets, and use the verb in the appropriate form.**

1) If I (to have) this rare book, I should gladly lend it to you. 2) The dish would have been much more tasty if she (to be) a better cook. 3) He never (to phone) you if I hadn’t reminded him to do that. 4) Your brother (to become) much stronger if he took cold baths regularly. 5) If he (to be) more courageous, he would not be afraid. 6) If the fisherman had been less patient, he (not to catch) so much fish. 7) If you (to put) the ice cream into the refrigerator, it would not have melted. 8) If I (to know) the result now, I would phone her immediately. 9) If you had let me know yesterday, I (to bring) you my book. 10) If it (to snow), the children will play snowballs. 11) If I (not to know) English, I should not be able to enjoy Byron’s poetry. 12) I (not to do) it if you did not ask me. 13) If men (to have) no weapons, would wars be possible? 14) You will never finish your work if you (to waste) your time like that. 15) If I (to have) his telephone number, I should easily settle this matter with him.

**Exercise 5. Create a conditional sentence.**

1) He is busy and does not come to see us. If … 2) The girl did not study well last year and receives bad marks. If… 3) He broke his bicycle and so he did not go to the country. If… 4) He speaks English badly: he has no practice. If… 5) I had a bad headache yesterday, that’s why I didn’t come to see you. If… 6) The ship was sailing near the coast, that’s why it struck a rock. If… 7) He was not in town, therefore he was not present at our meeting, If… 8) The pavement was so slippery that I fell and hurt my leg. If… 9) The sea is rough, and we cannot sail to the island. If… 10) They made a fire, and the frightened wolves ran away. If… 11) It is late, and I have to go home. If… 12) I was expecting my friend to come, that’s why I could not go to the cinema with you. If… 13) He always gets top marks in mathematics because it is his favourite subject and he works a lot at it. If… 14) I did not translate the article yesterday because I had no dictionary. If… 15) We lost our way because the night was pitch-dark. If… 16) The box was so heavy that I could not carry it. That’s why I took a taxi. If…

**Exercise 6. Translate in English using I wish.**

1. a) Шкода, що він такий легковажний.

б) Шкода, що він не досить серйозний.

2. а) Я тепер шкодую, що не послухав його поради.

б) Я тепер шкодую, що прислухався до його поради.

3. а) Шкода, що ви прийшли так пізно.

б) Шкода, що ви не прийшли раніше.

4. а) Шкода, що ми пішли до його приходу.

б) Шкода, що ми не дочекалися його приходу.

5. а) На жаль, вони ще нічого не знають.

б) На жаль, вони вже знають про це.

**Exercise 7. Translate in English using I wish.**

1) О, якби ви сказали їй про це минулої неділі! 2) Було б добре, щоб у нас зараз були канікули. 3) Якби він прийшов сьогодні ввечері! 4) Ми пошкодували, що не звернулися до нього за порадою. 5) Шкода, що ви відмовилися взяти участь у пікніку. 6) Шкода, що вас не цікавить цей факт. 7) Ми б хотіли, щоб ви згадали ці факти. 8) Шкода, що ми спізнилися на поїзд. 9) Шкода, що ви ввімкнули телевізор так пізно. 10) Якби я був вільний зараз! 11) Шкода, що і вчора у мене було мало часу. 12) Було б добре, якби ви написали їй про це самі. 13) Шкода, що ви не звернули уваги на його попередження. 14) Він пошкодував, що покинув інститут. 15) Шкода, що вже пізно йти туди. 16) О, якби я прийшов на вокзал вчасно! 17) Шкода, що ви не читали таку прекрасну книжку. 18) Шкода, що вона робить так багато помилок у мові. 19) Шкода, що ви не побували на виставці. 20) Шкода, що я довідався про це так пізно. 21) Який жаль, що ви не застали Миколу вдома. 22) Вона шкодувала, що не розповіла нам цю історію раніше.

**Exercise 8. Translate in English using the required form of the subjunctive mood.**

1) Він так змінився! Якби ви його зустріли, ви б його не впізнали. 2) Якби я був на вашому місті, я б порадився з батьками. 3) Якби зараз підійшов трамвай, ми б не спізнилися. 4) Якби він знав, що це вас засмутить, він був би обережнішим. 5) Якби ви допомогли мені розв’язати цю задачу, я був би вам дуже вдячний. 6) Шкода, що нам раніше не спало на думку пошукати книгу в бібліотеці. Ми б зробили роботу вчасно і зараз були б уже вільні. 7) Шкода, що в нас було так мало уроків. Якби ми більше попрацювали, ми б краще знали мову. 8) Якби він регулярно не відвідував спортивні тренування, він не досяг би такого успіху на змаганнях. 9) Якби ти попередив мене заздалегідь, я б уже був у Москві. 10) Шкода, що вона вже пішла. Якби ти зателефонував раніше, вона була б зараз тут. 11) Якби він був розумнішим, він би не пішов учора в ліс. 12) Якби вона не надіслала вчора цього листа, мій брат був би зараз вдома. 13) Що б ми зараз робили, якби мама не спекла вчора пиріг? 14) Шкода, що ви не чули музику Рахманінова. Якби ви її чули, ви б знали, який це чудовий композитор. 15) Я впевнений, що всі були б раді, якби вечір відбувся.

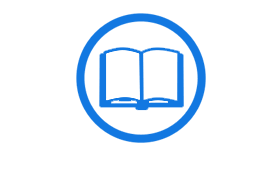
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***ORAL ACTIVITY***

Tell your partner about your wishes concerning now and the past.

****** ***WRITING ACTIVITY***

Write about the things you want to change in our country using Subjunctive mood.

***COMPARATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS***

**Clause of comparison**

Subjunctive mood is used in adverbial clauses of comparison (or manner) introduced by the conjunctions as if, as though (the latter is more literary).

If the action of the subordinate clase in simultaneous with that of the principle clause the Past Subjunctive of the verb to be is used or Past Indefinite of other notional verbs.

*She speaks (spoke) about him as if she knew him well – Вона говорить (говорила) про нього, неначе вона добре його знає.*

If the action of the subordinate clause is prior to that of the principle clause the past perfect of the indicative mood is used.

*She speaks (spoke) about him as if she had known him well.* (It is imolied that she has known the person for a long time already) – *Вона говорить (говорила) про нього, неначе вона гарно його знала* (мається на увазі вже довгий час).

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***EXERCISES***

**Exercise 1. Make the sentences using Subjunctive Mood after constructions *as if* / *as though*:**

1. She kept trying on hat after hat as if she (not to make up) her mind from the very beginning which she would take.

2. He spoke French as if I (to be) a Frenchman or (to spend) most of my life over there.

3. She could discuss the latest novel as though she (to read) it.

4. She spoke as if she (to know) everyone there.

5. She behaved as if she (to graduate) from the university long ago.

6. Nothing about Asbury stirred except his eyes. They did not appear to move on the surface but somewhere in their blurred depths there was an almost imperceptible motion as if something (to struggle) feebly.

7. Another and rather longer silence followed and he just started to wonder if this might even be one of disapproval, as if perhaps she instinctively (to sense) how far his relationship with Mrs. Palgrave might have gone, when he suddenly remembered that he had a question to ask her.

8. I felt a touch of coldness inside me, as if I suddenly (to become) aware of the eyes of some dangerous creature.

**Exercise 2. Open the brackets using the right form of the verb.**

1. A:  I wish Paul ...... (tell) me what is wrong with him.  
    B: Yes. He seems very upset, doesn't he?

2. A:  I wish I …………………….(not/shout) at the children like that.  
    B: Why? They were being very naughty.

3. A:  I wish you ……………. (tidy) your room more often.  
    B: Sorry. I'll try to.

4. A: I wish I …………………… (practice) harder before the concert.  
    B:  I thought you performed very well.

5. A:  If only Stuart ……………………………….. (call) me.  
    B: Don't worry. I'm sure he'll phone soon.

6. A:  I wish I  …………………….. (be) back at school again.  
    B: Those were great days, weren't they?

7. A:  I wish Mark ………………………. (stop) playing his music so loudly.  
    B: Why don't you ask him to turn it down?

8. A:  If only I ……………………… (buy) those shoes we saw today.  
    B: Why not go back and buy them tomorrow?

9. A:  I wish you ………………………. (try) harder with your Maths homework.  
    B: Sorry. I find it very difficult.

10. A:  If only we ………………………… (go) to France last summer.  
    B: We could go this year if you like.

11. A:  I wish I ………………………… (can afford) some new CDs  
    B: Would you like to borrow some of mine?

12. A:  If only it ………………………………. (stop) raining.  
    B: Yes. Then we could go for a walk.

13. A: Are you going to Joanne's party on Saturday?  
    B: No. I wish I ……………………….. (go), because I'm sure it will be fun.

14. A:  I wish you ……………………. (help) with the housework more often.  
    B: What would you like me to do?

15. A: I'm bored. I wish I ………………………….    (arrange) to go out this evening.  
    B: I'm going to the cinema. Why don't you come, too?

**Exersice 3. Paraphrase the sentences using construction *but for*:**

**Example:** *It began to rain and we didn’t go for a walk.****But for*** *the rain we would have gone for a walk.*

1. He wants to go fishing but he has a bad cold.

2. He could not see the play as he had some work to do.

3. She was not alone in the house. Her husband lay asleep in his room after the night shift.

4. I don’t want to tell you this. But I promised to.

5. In the end he went to see the doctor. His wife made him to.

6. He didn’t die. The operation saved him.

7. We didn’t have a very good time after all. The weather was too bad.

8. It was impossible to read the inscription in the dark. Then he remembered he had a torch.

9. He has the makings of a good teacher but he has a slight defect of speech.

10. Of course I want to help you. But I’ve a conference today.

11. He had a good guide so he managed to climb the mountain.

12. It was only because the ice was so good that she could set a new record.

13. I could do it all in so short a time only because of your kindness and understanding.

14. You can’t do it only because of a certain lack of concentration.

**Exercise 4. Use the word *“that”* to begin a clause after the verb:**

**Example:** I asked them to be quiet.   /   The thief told her to give him the money.

       I asked **that**they be quiet.  /  The thief demanded **that** she give him the money.

1. She asked him to fix the computer.

    She requested \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Sandra wanted the post office to hold onto her mail.

    Sandra asked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. The judge told the lawyer to be quiet.

    The judge insisted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. My supervisor said it would be a good idea for me to accept this new position.

    My supervisor suggested \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. “He should fix it himself,” I said.

     I suggested \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 5. Change each command to a sentence that uses the subjunctive mood in the clause following the verb:**

1. “Give me a refund,” John told the clerk.

    John demanded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. “Could you help me move some boxes,” Tom asked me.

   Tom requested \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. “Can you work this weekend?” Sue's boss asked. (Sue is a woman.)

   Sue's boss asked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. “Stop drinking so much!” Bill's wife told him.

   Bill's mother demanded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. “Take a vacation,” our boss told us.

   Our boss insisted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 6. Highlight the Subjunctives in the sentences below. Explain their meaning.**

1. It is as though he were here.

2. Let that peasant eat cake every day

3. They like all dogs, be they large or small, short or tall, ...

4. Well sir, all I can say is if I were a bell, I'd be ringing!

5. I wish he were kinder to me.

6. It is important that you try to study often.

7. It is imperative that the game begin at once.

8. Lynnelle requested Frank come to the party.

9. If only he were here, then he would speak up.

10. She wishes she were not here.

11. Do this now, lest you be harried later.

12. It is crucial that you be there before Tom arrives.

13. She suggests that Mark work full time from Saturday.

14. The doctor recommended that she should see a specialist about the problem.

**Exercise 7. Fill in the blanks below with the correct form of the verb in parentheses. Negative, passive and continuous subjunctive forms are possible:**

1. John behaves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he were a baby.

2. Suppose your mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here, what would you say?

3. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I were there to have a drink with you and dish.

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  to become President in 20 years, I wouldn’t put up with it.

5. The boss asks that you \_\_\_\_\_\_ early for your first day of work.

6. It might be desirable that you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the story.

7. He would let us know if he \_\_\_\_\_\_ planning to arrive late.

8. We want the windows \_\_\_\_\_washed before Friday.

9. Professor William suggested that Wilma \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ harder for the final exam.

10. She looks a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_going to kill him.

11. If he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to walk down the road, he might whistle.

12. Murder, though it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_no tongue, will speak.

13. It's important that she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to take her medicine twice a day.

14. Judy asked that we \_\_\_\_\_\_ her graduation ceremony next week.

15. The sun is scorching today. I suggest you \_\_\_\_ on sun block immediately before you get a sunburn.

***ORAL ACTIVITY***

Talk to your partner. Make a dialogue in which you compare your routine life and hobbies using clauses of comparison.

****** ***WRITING ACTIVITY***

Write down the names of 10 things (objects, processes, phenomena). Then use clause of comparison to compare them with the things of your partner.

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***REVISION EXERCISES***

**Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.**

1. The children always \_\_\_ (get) frightened if they watch horror films.

2. If she’s gone out, we \_\_\_ (ask) Peter to do it for us.

3. There \_\_\_ (be) trouble if they try to stop him leaving.

4. I’ll do it if he \_\_\_ (ask) me.

5. Phone the police if you \_\_\_ (see) anything strange.

**Exercise 2. Open the brackets using the appropriate form of the verb.**

“If you don´t work harder at school, you 1) *will never get* (never/get) a good job.” I remember my parents saying these words to me when I was at school. If I had listened to them then, I 2) \_\_\_ (not/become) what I am now. I 3)\_\_\_ (be) so much more if I had tried harder. I haven’t always been a tramp actually; when I left school I had a job as a milkman and if the hours had been easier, I 4)\_\_\_ (do) it for much longer, but I hated getting up so early in the morning. Thus, if I 5)\_\_\_ (can/change) anything about my life know, I would get in touch with my family again.

**Exercise 3. Make up the second parts of the following sentences to complete them with an appropriate conditional clause.**

1. If you do well in the interview, \_\_\_.

2. Only if you save your money, \_\_\_.

3. If I were you, \_\_\_.

4. If you had caught the bus, \_\_\_.

5. If he hadn’t asked me to, \_\_\_.

**Exercise 4. Find out what the if-clauses express: request, insistence, annoyance or uncertainty?**

1. If the dog will keep barking, I’ll let it out. (\_\_\_)

2. If you will lend me the money, I can pay you back on pay-day. (\_\_\_)

3. If you should drop out of college, you’ll have to look out for a job. (\_\_\_)

**Exercise 5. Rewrite the following as mixed conditional sentences.**

1. I don’t know him very well so I didn’t give him any advice.

2. He didn’t train every day. He won’t win the race.

3. I didn’t apply for a job. I don’t want to work there.

4. She isn’t at the meeting because she wasn’t told about it.

5. You didn’t warn me. Now I’m in a difficult situation.

**Exercise 6. Tick the possible conditions and cross the incorrect ones.**

1. We’ll be able to go out tomorrow evening…

2. If the babysitter will be able.

3. If the babysitter can come.

4. If the babysitter hasn’t got any other plans.

5. Frozen chicken isn’t safe to eat…

6. If it hasn’t been thoroughly defrosted.

7. If it isn’t thoroughly cooked.

8. If it has been defrosted and cooked correctly.

9. Before we leave, we’d better turn on the automatic watering system…

10. If it doesn’t rain while we’re away.

11. If it rains while we’re away.

12. If it will rain while we’re away.

**Exercise 7. Match the two halves of the sentences.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. If he was happy | a) we stopped. |
| 2. If you hadn’t lost your job | b) send her home. |
| 3. If she didn’t lose her temper so quickly | c) she wouldn’t have got into that fight. |
| 4. If she doesn’t’ do her work | d) I was happy. |
| 5. Can I borrow your pen | e) I wouldn’t go out for a walk. |
| 6. If the machine stopped | f) I’ll have been here for a year. |
| 7. Whistle | g) if you had eaten a proper breakfast. |
| 8. If I study here for another month | h) we wouldn’t be living here. |
| 9. If it’s raining | i) if you see the police coming. |
| 10. You wouldn’t be so hungry | j) if you’ve finished using it? |

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***ORAL ACTIVITY***

Work one after another. Create a story sentence by sentence every time using a different word.

****** ***WRITING ACTIVITY***

Write a sentence with a modal verb in subjunctive mood. Give it to your groupmate and ask him make a written translation into your native language. Then he should give his translation to the other student who will translate it again into English. Do it until everyone has participated. Compare the final sentence with the original.

РЕКОМЕНДОВАНА ЛІТЕРАТУРА

Навчальне видання

(*англійською мовою*)

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Шевчук Оксана Василівна,

Веремчук Ельдар Олександрович

ПРАКТИЧНИЙ КУРС ПЕРШОЇ

ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ (АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ)

Навчальний посібник

з формування граматичної компетенції

для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра

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